B.S.A. MODEL
No. 2 Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CycLE & MOTOR Co., Tramway Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.


# The Bombay Chronicle


B.S.A. Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tramway Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.



EDITED BY S. M. MONNIMAN, 1919—21

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY HORNIMAN & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 117 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921. TWO ANNAS.



SHIPPING.

## P. & O.

AND

## BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.**

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| DATE 1921. | STEAMER. | TONS. |
|---|---|---|
| 23rd July .. | NARKUNDA* .. | 16,118 |
| 30th ,, .. | MOREA .. | 10,890 |
| 6th August .. | CALEDONIA .. | 7,572 |
| 13th ,, .. | NOVAPA .. | 6,850 |
| 0th ,, .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,909 |
| 27th ,, .. | DEVANIA .. | 8,091 |
| 3rd Sept. .. | DON GOLA .. | 8,056 |
| 10th ,, .. | KAISDR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 17th ,, .. | A Steamer .. | |
| 24th ,, .. | NALI ERA* .. | 15,825 |
| 1st October, .. | PLASSY .. | 7,345 |
| 8th ,, .. | MOREA .. | 10,890 |
| 15th ,, .. | EGYPT .. | 7,941 |
| 22nd ,, .. | CHINA .. | 7,952 |

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia,

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

| DATE. | STEAMER. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd July .. | DUNERA .. | To Colombo, Straits and China. |
| 26th August .. | SOUDAN.* .. | To Colombo Straits and China. |
| 19th July .. | NALDERA | * Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |
| 26th August .. | MALWA | |
| 23rd September | NARKUNDA | |
| 21st October .. | MANTUA | |

Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket ..... £10
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 29th July .. | HUGHLI .. | Tons 5,232 |

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamer | — |
|---|---|---|
| 21st July .. | LIGHTNING | Karachi and Persian Gulf. |
| 22nd ,, .. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi direct. |
| 23rd ,, .. | KARAGOLA | Basra direct |
| 27th ,, .. | KAROA .. | East & South Africa |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

| Steamers | Tons | sailing about | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Leader | 5 000 | in August | Montreal. |

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1336.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bushu Maru | R Hayashi | 14th July | 24th July |
| Kaisho Maru | N. Yanagi | 25rd July | 5th August |
| Izuha Maru | G. Matsuzaki | 4th August | 16th August |

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TatsunoMaru | M. Furuhashi | 6995 | 1st July | 19th ,, |
| Kenkon Maru | No. 8. N. Akai | 4688 | 9th ,, | 20th ,, |
| Calcutta Maru. | G. Matsushita | 5339 | 23rd ,, | 5th Aug. |
| †SanukiMaru | Y. Nakajima. | 5872 | 29th ,, | 2nd ,, |
| TotomiMaru. | T. Fukaura. | 3352 | 31st ,, | 12th ,, |
| WakasaMaru | B. Tsuda. | 6074 | 15th Aug. | 29th ,, |

† This steamer arrives from New York and calls for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | 1,20,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | 75,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen. | 100,000,000 |
| Paid Up Capital ..... | Yen. | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen. | 55,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia. | Kobe. | Saigon. |
| Bombay. | London. | San Francisco. |
| Buenos Aires. | Los Angeles. | Seattle. |
| Calcutta. | Lyons. | Shanghai. |
| Changchun. | Manila. | Shimonoseki. |
| Dairen. | Nagasaki. | Singapore. |
| Fengtien. | Newchwang. | Surabaya. |
| Hamburg. | New York. | Sydney. |
| Hankow. | Nagoya. | Tientsin. |
| Harbin. | Osaka. | Tokyo. |
| Hongkong. | Peking. | Tainan. |
| Honolulu. | Rangoon. | Tsingtau. |
| Kai Yuan. | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock. |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Morphy Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 627.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Rs. 2,50,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... | Rs. 2,50,75,00 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... | Rs. 2,01,11,50 |

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 89, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297 Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Burra Bazaar.
Lucknow—Amiabad and Chandauri.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum.

E. D. D. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rahman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | $15,000,000 |
| STERLING RESERVE FUND | £ 2,500,000 |
| SILVER RESERVE FUND ... | $21,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... | $15,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Taingtsae |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yiolo |
| Hongkow | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,80,00,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,08,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received 3 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

G. P. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | £1,500,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | £1,050,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... | £ 750,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | £1,050,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. E.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah (Calcutta) | Madras |
| Bombay | Kandy | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Karachi | New York |
| Colombo | Kota Bhru (Kalantan) | Penang |
| Delhi | | Rangoon |
| Galle | | Shanghai |
| | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of the interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

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BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE LD. CO.,

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LOW PREMIUMS
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Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
*Managers*

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

118. ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hakamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Premier Scorer & Cad.
Mutilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljt Jethas Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DARBUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

R&B & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and U.P.
7, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1871.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 3,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta. | or | The Chief Agents D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta |

Answer Applications Invited.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE, 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

*Incorporated in India 1907.*

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
*For all particulars and forms apply to*

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary* — G. N. B. VAZ, *Branch Secretary*, LIPTON'S BUILDING, 23, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Bunder Road, Karachi. M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan) — W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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ESPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.

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Chemical Works, Manictolla, Calcutta. — Office: 9, Bonfield; Lane, Calcutt

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

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Brightness! Permanency

Non-corrosiveness!

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BOMBAY, No. 4.

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BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funds exceed ..... | 85,00,000 |
| Annual Income exceeds ..... | 7,00,000 |
| Claims paid about ..... | 27,50,000 |

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

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Poona City — Head Office Lahore.

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Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

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(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij).
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Established by Royal Charter 1824
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f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,666

RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,776

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague

Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Pekalongan |
| Bandoeng | Pontianak |
| Cheribon | Semarang |
| Djocja | Sourabaya |
| Djember | Solo |
| Kota Radja | Tebing Tinggi (Dol |
| Langsa | Tegal |
| Macassar | Telok Betong |
| Medan | Tjilatjap. |
| Padang | Weltevreden |
| Palembang | |

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Benang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

E. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.



138111

# The Bombay Chronicle

## Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

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| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
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| HALF-YEARLY | ,, 16 | ,, 18 |
| QUARTERLY | ,, 8 | ,, 9 |
| MONTHLY | ,, 3 | ,, 3-8 |

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YEARLY | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 |

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.


## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERK for Insurance Company in Bombay for General Work and with a good knowledge of Typing. Apply Box No. 6058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10119

WANTED AT ONCE—A GENERAL CLERK, knowing Gujarati and Typing for a Printing Press. Job at present temporary but would be made permanent after one month's trial. Monthly salary Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 6057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R851

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS knowing Locomotive driving and four fitters. Good prospects to experienced men. Apply personally to K. V. JOSHI C/o Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Bhandup, (G. I. P. Rly.) Post Kurla.
A C10105

WANTED—Competent CORRESPONDENCE and ACCT. CLERKS, neat hand writing. English Urdu, and typing necessary. Pay Rs. 50 to 60. p.m. With free board and lodging Apply in own handwriting to SYED A. and M. WAZIR ALI, Colaba Barracks, COLABA.
A R840

WANTED.—Agents at Ajmer, Jaipur, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Jamnagar, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Rutlam, Beawer, Indore and various other places in Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India for securing Life Insurance business for first class Indian purely Swadeshi Company. Liberal commission, pay, allowance, etc., to really competent men. Apply Post Box No. 173, KARACHI.
A C10106

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of the Honorary Assistant Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital which will fall vacant on the 23rd July, 1921. Applications with copies of testimonials and full address should be sent to the SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. HOSPITAL, Bombay, by the 20th July, 1921. T. S. NOVIS, Lieut.-Col. I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital.
A C10045

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal commission to canvass Life and Marriage Insurance Policies monthly premium Rs. 2 and 1 for 1st and 2nd class respectively. Maximum amount payable against each policy Rs. 500 and Rs 250. No Medical examination. Female Insurance Accepted Address VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, 74, Homji Street, Bombay.
A R819

WANTED for the National College Burma. One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach the undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEER clever and experienced in Mill, Ginning and Pressing Factories wants SITUATION in the above Factories, work guaranteed. ZAVERILAL CHHOTALAL SUTARIA, Kantharia Chakla Nadiad (Kaira) Gujajrat.
B R825

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE POST in some Bank or Business House by a capable M.A., having one and a half year's experience of the Secretariat of the Government of India. Apply Box No. 6056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R850

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BUNGALOW decent and furnished No. 83, Samoon Road, Poona called Motivilla to be let for the season for Hindus only. The bungalow is on two minutes' walk from the Railway Station just near Bunds, Apply to BABULAL NANCHAND MOTIWALLA, 42, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City.
C C10029

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE

DUMAS near Surat, famous Summer Resort, small and big Bungalows with suitable compound. Apply Box No. 6055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R847

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA C9680

FOR SALE—DODGE TAXI 1919 Model, in perfect order, slightly used. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 6053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R842

MAGNIFICENT DAIMLER LAUNDELETTE imported this year, 20 H.P., 17 miles per gallon, owner leaving India, Rs. 25,000 sacrifice. For further particulars, inspection, etc., apply LOUIS DREYFUS & CO., Alice Buildings, 339, Hornby Road, Bombay.
JA R10076

TO MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.—If you have furniture, cotton, yarn and cloth bales, lime, bricks, sand, coal, stone, etc., etc., to convey from one place to another for export or any other purpose, we are ready to offer you our 3 and 5 Ton Lorries on turns, hour or day conditions as desired.
For rates and other particulars please apply or see:—Messrs. C. K. LALAN AND CO., Managing Agents, Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., 6, Barrow Road, Bode House, Colaba, Bombay. Tel. No. 2880.
JA R 9776

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—COTTON BALING HALF PRESS, second-hand or new. Apply GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K R852

FOR SALE—KNITTING MACHINE NEEDLES of all kinds can be had at very cheap rates, and COTTON SOCKS at Rs 6 per doz. Apply ANDHRA KNITTING FACTORY, 220, China Bazaar Street, MADRAS.
K R821

## EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for the senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy Courses are proceeding. Apply immediately: GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R8/6

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—LOAN of 2 lacs of Rupees against Landed Property worth above 6 lacs situated in the up-country (U. P.). For full particulars and terms apply to Box No. 6051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C10111

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A Few only new WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITERS, going cheap. Apply BHIMJI JAYRAJ & CO., (next to Italian Restaurant), Chowpatty.
T R846

VIRGIN FORESTS for long or short leases on Western Ghats in North Malabar and Wynad abundant with valuable trees of all variety and with facilities for transport by river and by road to the ports and the railway stations on the West Coast, unencumbered. Wynad Forests Surveyed Party is now at Bombay. For further particulars if necessary personal interview is required. Seasoned sleepers of all variety of timbers are supplied on quotations. Apply Box No. 6052, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R841

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### FOR SALE,

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp od Agrve Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the period from the 27th January to 30th June, 1921, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, has been declared.

The Bank will forward Dividend Warrants on the 19th instant by post to the registered addresses of Shareholders resident in India, except where other instructions are recorded.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th July, 1921.
C10090

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PROFESSOR of PATHOLOGY in the University of Lucknow. The appointment will be for two years in the first instance, and includes charge of some Medical Beds in King George's Hospital, Lucknow. Salary Rs. 1,200—50—1,400 per mensem. Private consulting practice allowed in this subject. To commence work not later than 1st October, 1921.

Applications to be sent to the REGISTRAR, Lucknow University.
C10112

### THE CENTRAL PROVINCES PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Hastings Street, at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

THE SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th instant to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 11th July, 1921.
C10108

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the work of roads, drains and improvement of tank, etc., in Town Planning Scheme No. II, Bandra. Approximate amount of the work will be about Rs. 14,000.

Tender form at Re. 1/8 per copy and details of the work and other information needed can be had from the undersigned.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 16th July, 1921.
TA C10109

### MOTOR TRADE ASSOCIATION. WESTERN INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY, 28th July, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the report of the Chairman and the accounts made up to the 30th June, 1921.
2. To elect a Chairman in the place of the present Chairman who retires from office but is eligible for re-election and members of Committee to fill existing vacancies.
3. To transact any other business brought forward by the Committee at the meeting.

By Order of the Committee,
FORD, RHODES & PARKS,
Secretaries.
C10094

### MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will remain open for the booking of goods traffic through and local during the monsoon season.

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 16th July, 1921.
C10099

### NOTICE.

THE following C. B. horses of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore Racing Stud are FOR SALE.

1. BLACKTOP, 4 years, Rs. 10,000.
2. COME ON, 4 years. Rs. 10,000.
3. MAPLE, 7 years Rs. 14,000.
4. COBBLE, 5 years, Rs. 8,000.
5. MA BAP, 5 years Rs. 13,000.
6. CUIDON, 5 years, Rs. 8,000.
7. BETTER LUCK, 5 years, Rs. 7,500.
8. THE COLONEL, 3 years. Rs. 6,000.
9. LITTLE WONDER II, Rs. 2,000.

Near offers will be considered
Nos. 1 and 2 are in the Poona C. B. Derby and St. Leger of 1921. No. 8 has been entered for the C. B. Derby and St. Leger of 1921 and 1922.

For further particulars apply to Mr. R. PUTTANA, B.A., B.L., Palace Musaheb, Crescent Villa, Bangalore.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL.
Huzur Secretary
to H H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Bangalore, 15th July, 1921.
E C10110

### THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR ADEN JEDDA (REGULAR SERVICE) VIA KARACHI AND

Other Red Sea Ports if inducement offers,

S. S. "SULTANIA", 4,397 tons, Wireless, Electric Lights and Fans.

Sailing on or about 23rd July, 1921, with cargo and passengers (not pilgrims)

FREIGHT TO ADEN AND JEDDA.

Annas 8 per bag of 168 lbs. and Rupees 15 and Rs. 20 per ton measurement respectively. Single deck fare without food:

For Aden, Rs. 80.
For Jedda, Rs. 100.

For any further information apply to:—
Messrs. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents.
(16, Rampart Row.)
B R761

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Canvas Hose required for the Fire Brigade Department. Specification and conditions will be had on application to the Store Keeper. The tenders should be sent to the Undersigned on or before the 31st July, 1921, with samples of the Hose.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 15th July, 1921.
TA C10107

### LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PROFESSOR of PHYSIOLOGY. The appointment will be for two years in the first instance. Salary Rs. 1,400—50—1,600 per mensem. No private practice allowed. No house provided. Opportunities for research, especially on action of indigenous drugs. To commence work not later than 1st October, 1921.

Applications to be sent to the REGISTRAR, Lucknow University.
C10113

### DRAFT TOWN PLANNING SCHEME BAGALKOT NO 1.

**NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.**

(Under the Bombay Town Planning Act No. 1 of 1915.

WHEREAS Government in their notification No. 8276 dated 4th August, 1920, printed at page 2150 of Part 1 of Bombay Government Gazette, dated 5th August, 1920, sanctioned the making of a draft town planning scheme by the Bagalkot Municipality in respect of the following area:—

(a) All the land included in S. Nos:—34, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67 68 77 77, (a) 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, (a) 234 (a) 240, 241, 242, 243, 243 (a), 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 265, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349 350, 445, 446, 447 and 453.

Northern portions of S. Nos:—235, 237, 238.
Northern halves of S. Nos:—189, 190, 191, 192.
Portions of S. Nos:—1, 4, 5, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 42 65 69, 71, 72, 73, 74 76 situated between the Gavathan and the railway lines.

(b) Site within the Gavathan with the following boundaries:—

North:—Municipal road newly opened in the trench and the road leading from Jainpeth road to the Killa.
South:—Halpeth Main Road.
East:—Jainpeth Main Road.
West:—Killa River Road.

and whereas a draft town planning scheme has now been prepared in respect of the aforesaid land.

Notice is hereby given under section 10 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. 1 of 1915 that the said Draft scheme will be published at the old Municipal office on Saturday 23rd July 1921 at 12 noon.

Persons interested can have the scheme explained to them between the hours of 12 noon and 6 p.m. at the said office on the same day. The scheme will be available to the public for inspection at the office of the Bagalkot Municipality on every day excepting Sundays and holidays between the hours of 12 noon and 6 p.m. from Monday, 25th July, 1921 to SATURDAY, 6th August, 1921.

If within one month from SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1921, the date of publication of the draft scheme any person affected by such scheme communicates in writing to the local authority any objection relating to such scheme the local authority (i.e. the Municipality) will consider such objections under section 13 of the said Act.

(Sd.) GHATIPASAPPA MOTGI,
President,
Bagalkot Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bagalkot, dated 16th July, 1921.
C10104

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAKHAMSEY DEVSEY, of Bombay Hindu Jain Bania Inhabitant, Merchant .....Deceased.

KOREBAI, of Bombay, Hindu Jain Inhabitant, widow of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. V. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10117

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

123, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES GLAZED YELLOW ACCOUNT BOOK PAPERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. D. W. Bell and Coy of London and on account and risk of Messrs. M. Gondalal & Coy. of Bombay the following balance of shipment:—

Marked L/79 C H & Co Bombay 1/22
15 bales glazed yellow account book paper about 5080 lbs more or less.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, AND PEARL ORNAMENTS AND GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir & Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of the Mortgagor the following:—

One box ivory gargifa, gold gilied tibetan figures of tara and mahadeove, old gold coins gold enamelled Dara, one lot of silver coins, gold bracelets, emerald pendents, pearl necklace, one ring with fine diamonds ring with diamonds and rubies, long gold chain, one earring with pearl and diamond, one lot gold ena melled artieles etc

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE GODOWNS OPPOSITE PRINCE'S DOCK CLOCK GATE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th July, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will under instructions from the Owner sell by Public Auction on the premises the following six very valuable godowns either in one or separate lots.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land with six Godowns standing thereon each godown admeasuring about 3,000 square feet, situate on the Elphinstone Land estate and bounded on the East by the property of the Vendor on the West by Argyle Road, on the North by Thana Street on the South by other godowns of the Vendor and will are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors to the Vendor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the Rights of Drawing Toddy and Gathering Cocoanut, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, 1921 at 3 p.m. (B.T.) the several rights for the period of one year from 1st August, 1921 to 31st July, 1922, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz: drawing toddy tapping date trees, and gathering cocoanuts from trees situate at Gowalia Tank Road, Foras Road, Sopari Bagh Road Government Gate Road, Parel, Cleveland Bunder, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Purbhadevi Road, Mahim, etc.

For details and conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th July, 1921.

### MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 19th July, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Tiles, hinges, iron, lubricating oil, cotton, iron sleepers, perfumery, spirit, pipes, wheels iron; lead ore, valaria seeds, potatoes, batteries, champagne, joists, crucibles, nails, toys and glassware, earthenware pots, bundle rotton samples planks, gunnies, wire, thermos flasks, bangles, machinery, lockets, copra, tea, keys, steel, grapes, provision, books, m. foil, silver platedware, gas engine parts, iron Ghatt, penknives, cloth, coal, china clay, cars, bamboo, blinds, kerosine oil.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1921.

### MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th July 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores Depot, in Barracks Master's office opposite Colaba Old Station, Colaba the following:—

High Pressure Sterilisers for dressing with safety valves English manufacture
Steriliser Schimmel busch's Army pattern with kettles for dressing. All second hand but serviceable.
A large assortment of surgical instruments and appliances.
Electric stoves.
Empty Hospital boxes with buckles and straps.
A large lot of Electric heating stoves, needle holders, Cones and Funnels, Batteries dry cells, Forceps, Speculum, Vaginal Simms, Syringes, Aspirators, Scittors, Scoops, Chisels ans such other surgical instruments.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and goods removed immediately after the sale is over.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1921.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 300 tons Molmien First Class Selected Teak Squares.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of the Marwadi Timber Trading Co.:—

About 300 tons Molmien first class selected Teak squares, above 15 ft. 6 to 14 feet long.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th inst. at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAZARGATE STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, 1921, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for the vendor Mr. Gulam Hussein Ebrahim Gunjavala and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Shaik Adam Mulla Abdeali, sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property.

All that piece of parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the West side of the Bazargate Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 167 and forty-eighth of a hundred square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 583-584 New No. 5608, Old Survey No. 194 and New Survey No. 8679 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under "A" Ward No. 2214 Street No. 308-312 and 6 and 14 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Navnidal Purshotamdas on or towards the East by the Bazargate Street on or towards the South by Devji Dwarkadas Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Ranchhordas Jadavji and which said hereditaments and premises are more particularly delineated in the plan.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for the vendor at their office at 91/99, Medows Street, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1921.

### GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Godown No. 33, Pasta Gali, by order of Marwadi Chellaram Shankerjee and on account and at the risk of Parvaniwalla Khavas Baluram Nathmal:—

26 bales of Cotton including:—
21 bales Purni.
5 bales Parvani.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th July, 1921.

## AMUSEMENTS.


### THE WOMAN WHO WOULDN'T!

She wouldn't admit the self acquired Superiority of Man—She Wouldn't believe in that Silly pastime of young fools—Love

**TO-NIGHT**

A Supremely charming humourous Photo Drama of modern life is offered to the Patrons.

A Real Art Picture!

**"MISS HOBBS"**

(5 Reels—5000 feet)

It is as lean, straight ward story, containing much humour of a higher order.

Screen adaptation of the Famous Story

by

**Jerome K. Jerome**
**Jerome K. Jerome**
**Jerome K. Jerome**

A Sparkling Funny Drama of a young and rich lady Faddist, who wasn't—by the way—a "Fright"!

**"MISS HOBBS"**

Starring the pretty WANDA HAWLEY.

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme, "The other Man" Featuring Fatty Orbuckle.

To-day 5-30; 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T)

**WEST-END CINEMA**

(New Churney Road.)


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Direction : Madan Theatres Ld.

Daily at 6-30, 8 15 and 10 p. m.

No. 5 OF THE BIG 5.

MARY PICKFORD

MARY PICKFORD

AMERICA'S SWEETHEART-and-Yours In her Latest Artcraft Offering

"The Pride of the Clan"

"The Pride of the Clan"

Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.

The charmingest, sweetest story Mary has ever helped to tell. Let your pulse best with Mary's—let your-heart leap out to her.

SHE'S A BONNIE LASS

PATHE GAZETTE

THE 1921 DERBY

Pictures of this famous Race from start to finish. Showing the remarkably close finish between

HUMOURIST and CRAG-EN-ERAN.

NEXT SATURDAY. 23rd JULY.

"LOVE LETTERS"

featuring

DOROTHY DALTON.

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, LD

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m.

Pathe presents for the First Time

AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA.

A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"THE PHANTOM FOE"

IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS.

A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful Star

JUANITA HANSEN

AND

WARNER OLAND

THIS WEEK 3 MORE EPISODES

Episode 6th.. "THE CRYSTAL BALL"

" 7th.. "THE FLASH-LIGHT FIGHT"

" 8th.. "THE GAS TRAP"

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Second Instalment

PATHE SERIAL

GEORGE B. SEITZ

IN

VELVET FINGERS

with MARGUERITE COURTOT

He found her in the clutches of the notorious TONG LEADER. He battled for her life and WON! You will be thrilled by the cool, fearless, bravery of this modern RAFFLES!

You will be held by tentacles, of suspense and stimulat by its full blooded veri action!

ROMANCE! THRILLS! MYSTERY!

PATHE GAZETTE

INCLUDES THE DERBY RACE 1921.

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.

Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

PRICES as USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

A TWO-FOLD ATTRACTION

THIS WEEK

Messrs K. D. and BROTHERS are glad to announce that they are putting up a two-fold bill at their Palatial Picture House, the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

An enchantingly beautiful, historical and religious Cine—Drama

"SANT TUKARAM"

(6-Reels—6,000 feet)

produced by the celebrated Hindoostan Film Coy. is put on the boards

The scenes of Pandharpur depicted in the Film have been actually taken at the place, where they occurred, namely Pandharpur.

The Programme will also be

Supplemented by Four Parts of the Serial running at present

"THE LURKING PERIL"

(Episode 7 and 8)

Four Shows To-day at : 4-30 ; 6-30 ; 8-30 ; 10-30 (p. m.) S.T.

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS

THE MYSTERY MAN

Out of air he dropped—through walls he would vanish. to-day a good man—to morrow a demon. He is the modern Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in one of the most sensational and mysterious Serial. See

JOE RYAN

AND

JEAN PAGE

IN

HIDDEN DANGERS

Vitagraphs' master mystery, serial of adventure, romance and dual personality every minute of this serial will hold you with its deeds of devilry.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRICES AS USUAL.

# COMMERCIAL

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 18.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Line M G Oomra September at Rs. 355 and gradually went down to Rs. 353½. After touching Rs. 355 again it went down till Rs. 350 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The rate for F G M G Broach July/August was Rs. 349. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 348. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 348 and after touching Rs. 347½ closed at Rs. 348½.

Our market for ready cotton maintained steady tone on Saturday last with a fair amount of inquiry from shippers and local millwalas. About 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands on Saturday.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 18th July, 1921.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach July-August .. | .. | 348 1/2 |
| " " Bengal July .. | .. | 288 |
| " " September | .. | 296 |
| Fine Oomra July .. | .. | 341 |
| " " September | .. | 348 1/2 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 17th July 1921.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. G. Broach July August, .. | .. | 349 |
| Fully Good Bengal .. July, | .. | 290 |
| Fully Good Bengal September | .. | 300 |
| Fine Oomra's .... .. July, | .. | 338 |
| " " .. .. .. September, | | 348 |

### SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 18th July, 1921.

| Description | Super-Fine | F. Good | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sind | | | |
| Punjab | 311 | 296 | 279 |
| M. G. Oomra's No. 4 | 354 | 345 | 325 .. |
| M.G. Central P. No. 1 | 385 | 375 | 355 .. |
| M.G. Central P. No. 2 | 370 | 360 | 340 .. |
| M.G. Broach | .. | 359 | 349 339 |
| Southerns 7 | .. | .. | 370 360 345 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th July, 1921.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 12,716 | Bales. |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 12,748 | Cwts. |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 3,848 | " |
| Rape seed .. .. .. .. | 1839 | " |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. .. | 941 | " |
| Popyseed .. .. .. .. | 470 | " |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. .. | 1634 | " |
| Castorseed .. .. .. .. | 563 | " |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | Nil | " |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. .. | 1752 | " |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. .. | 4,697 | " |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. .. | Nil | " |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 1,379 | " |
| Jawar .. .. .. .. | 1039 | " |
| Ma-ur .. .. .. .. | Nil | " |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | 212 | " |
| Bajra .. .. .. .. | 25 | " |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 8,241 | Tons. |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 18.

The bullion market was closed.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/3 5/16
D D on Paris 290
3 M/st D A 320
T T on Japan 207
London Silver spot D 37½
London Silver forward D 37 1/8
American Cross rate 3.62 3/8
Paris Cross rate 46.50

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 89
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
3½ per cent Paper 58/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 49 99
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust 65

SHARES.

Market closed strong.

(COTTON MILLS.)

Ah Advance 1575, By Cotton 1260, By Dyeing 1822/8 xrt, Century 1175, Cent India 4575, Colaba Land 1790, Crescent 762/8, Currimbhoy 1960, Edw Sassoon 600, Fazulbhoy 1630, Finlay 1110, Ind Bleaching 150, Ind Malwa 780, Kastoorchand 1505, Kohinoor 3490, New Great 1032/8, Pearls 1275, Phoenix 1235, Premier 200, Shapurji 460, Simplex 880, Swan 1307/8, Swadeshi 4965 and Tata Mill 1550.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 825, B Burma 545, B Burma N I 170 pr, Bt Burma pet 14, B Tramway 131/4, B Steam 307/8, Bundi Cement 350, Katni Ord 285, Katni 1330, New India Insur 22/8, Tata Iron Ord 110, Tata Iron Defd 612/8, Tata New Ord 100, Tata Iron N Dfd 530, Tata Hydro 960, Tata Oil 99/8 Scindia Steam 10.

# HIGH COURT.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### ALLEGED MURDER OF BROTHER

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

Emperor

vs.

Fattoo Hussain ..... Accused.

In this case the accused was charged with having committed the murder of his brother Abdulla on the 15th of May last.

Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Thaker appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. P. Amin appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased Abdulla was working at the Tata Works at Sion. He used to live there in a tent with one Venoobai, a woman who was in his keeping. The accused, his mother also lived there. Abdulla had a wife with whom he was not good terms and he and Venoobai used to have constant quarrels with his mother who desired that he should live with his wife and discard Venoobai. On Saturday, that is the day previous to Abdulla's death Venoobai had a quarrel with his mother. Venoobai went to work. The accused came there and charged her with having quarreled with his mother and threatened to kill her. In the evening they all had their meals as usual and Abdulla the deceased and Venoobai went to sleep inside the tent and the others slept outside. Early at dawn Venoobai heard a noise caused as if by a stone being thrown and woke up she saw the accused standing by their bed side. She also saw a stone near the pillow. Abdulla's head was drenched in blood. His head was crushed. He was in pain breathing heavily and unable to speak When Venoobai told the accused that he ought to have killed her as he threatened to do instead of his brother, he made no reply. Abdulla died at sunrise. Venoobai told Anaji a head constable of Railway police in the presence of the accused that the accused struck the deceased with the stone. Police then came on the scene and took the accused in custody.

The jury retired for consideration for about ½ an hour. The foreman said that they were divided by 5. to 4. His Lordship discharged the jury but ordered a retrial. This morning when the accused was again put in the dock the Advocate General said to the Court that he had considered the whole matter and did not desire to prosecute the accused further upon the charge. His Lordship thereupon ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

### CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

ACCUSED GETS 5 YEARS.

Emperor

vs.

G. J. Fernandes ..... Accused.

The accused, a native Christian was charged with having committed the murder of his little daughter, Anne Mary Fernandes, aged 4½ years by striking her with a stick and by kicking her.

The Advocate-General and Mr Thanawala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Dhanmahar appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were these. The accused had married six years ago. He and his wife lived at Dadisie Road. He had one child. For murdering he now stood charged. The married life was an extremely unhappy one. On the 14th of May at about 2 p.m. he came home very drunk. He assaulted his wife and continued to treat her in a very brutal manner till she had to run away and take refuge in a neighbouring dharamsa. When the husband came home the child was also near her mother and had some ornaments on her person. The wife came again to her place at 7 p.m. from the dharamsala. The accused was seated on a swing on the verandah. She asked where the child was. But the accused saying that she need not be anxious about the child made her sit on the swing, and putting on his clothes went away. When the mother went in she saw her child lying stark naked on a matting. The matting was stained with blood. The body of the child was quite cold. She had several injuries on her head. Her skull had been fractured and so also one of her ribs. In fact the child was dead.

The police were called in. The accused how ever had gone away. He was arrested about 15 days later on the Tardeo Road.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against the accused and His Lorship sentenced him to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

# APPELLATE SIDE

## POWAI ESTATE

### HUNDRED APPEALS.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

Valabdas Narayanji, Amritlal Amerchand v. The Special Land Acquisition Officer & tenants

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

These were hundred appeals filed by the Khot of Powai filed against the decision of Mr. Saldanha, Assistant Judge at Thana. The Government of Bombay had in the year 1911 acquired a strip of land parallel to the G. I. P. Railway Line for quadrupading the Railway line between Bombay and Kalyan. The lands comprised in these appeals formed portions of the villages of Kanjur and Vikroli which formed part of Powai estate belonging to the late Mr. Framji Cowasji Banaji. The Powai estate had been granted in perpetual lease at a uniform rent by the East India Company to late Mr. Framji Cowasji in the year 1832, and the fee-simple thereof was conveyed to Mr. Framji Cowasji five years later for a consideration with the sanction of the Court of Directors—Vikroli and Kanjur were granted by a fresh lease in the year 1837 on the same terms as Powai estate. The lands acquired were called Bhati lands or grass lands and they were taken from the possession of the tenants. The Khot's contention was that these were Varkas lands and fell in the category of waste lands which were granted to him by the lease and as the owner of such land he was entitled to the whole amount of compensation which had been paid by the Government under the Land Acquisition Act. The tenants' contention on the other hand was that as these lands had been held by them from the time of their forefathers and as they alone had the enjoyment of the produce and use thereof, they had an interest in the lands which would be represented by two-thirds of the value thereof.

The Assistant Judge upheld the tenants' contention and awarded to them twothirds of the amount of compensation, the remaining one-third being given to the Khot. The Khot also claimed extra compensation for a part of these lands on the ground that they had a special or extra value as being quarry lands. The Assistant Judge held that the Khat was not entitled to this extra value of quarry land because the lease did not convey to him the right to the soil but was merely a grant of the revenue.

APPEALS.

Against the decision of the Assistant Judge, these appeals were preferred by the Khot in the case of each respective tenant, and it was contended on behalf of the Khot relying upon the decisions in Pendse's case P. J. 1879 p. 279 and Harischandra v. Sorabji P. J. 1897 p. 9 and 444 that Varkas lands were waste lands and as such belonged to the Khot and that, therefore, the Khot was entitled to the whole of the compensation. The High Court decided that the lands under acquisition were grass or Bhati lands and did fill the character of Varkas lands of the kind dealt with in Pendse's case; that they were grass lands of which the grass was used by the tenants not for manuring their fields by burning it as rab but was sold in the market as a commercial commodity; that the long possession of these lands by the tenants and the use of the produce thereof was sufficient to create interest in the tenants so as to entitle them to participate in the compensation awarded by Government. The High Court was of opinion that having regard to the Summary Procedure of Land Acquisition Act, it was not necessary to enter into the question of Khot's title to these lands or the exact nature of the interest of the tenants acquired by their long enjoyment. Their Lordships therefore, confirmed the lower court's awards in these appeals.

Mr. Ramdatt W. Desai and Mr. Jayant G. Rele appeared for the Khot.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Special Land Acquisition Officer; and Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for some of the tenants.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

Monsoon has extended into Sind but has weakened in Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Lower Sind, Konkan, Malabar, South Hyderabad, Mysore Madras Deccan and North Madras coast and local in Bengal, East United Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay Decoan, North Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Central Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, South Rajputana, Central Provinces Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Myitkyina one and half inches, Silchar one, Crerrapunji twelve, Jalpaiguri, Lucknow, Mukteswar, Mussooree one and half, Simla one, Montgomery, Parachinar a quarter, Karachi one, Hyderabad Sind, Veraval three quarters, Dwarka, Bombay and Ratnagiri two, Marmagoa five, Mangalore three, Calicut, Aurangabad, Bulgarga one and half, Raichur one, Mercara one and half Nellore three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in Baluchistan.

## DR. GOUR'S BILL.

### NASIK DISTRICT BAR'S SUPPORT.

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK, July 15.

At a meeting of the District Bar Association, Nasik, on the 14th instant, a motion with regard to the codification of Hindu Law was lost, 12 of its members as against 10 being voted against the motion and another motion with regard to Dr. Gour's Bill to amend the Special Marriage Act 111 of 1872 was adopted, 13 of its members as against 6 being voted for it.

## MR. M. ASAF ALI'S ILLNESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 18.

Mr. M. Asaf Ali, Barrister, Secretary Provincial Congress Committee, a leading non cooperator of Delhi has been laid up with appendicitis for a week. Yesterday his condition became a source of anxity to his friends and relatives, but he has now distinctly improved. Owing to the impossibility of attending to the numerous enquiries made by his friends in distant parts, Mr Raufali, Barrister, intimates to the press that there is no cause for anxiety. The patient is under the personal treatment of Dr. Ansari.

## FORFEITED LEAFLETS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 15.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi declares forfeited the following leaflets and pamphlets.

(1) leaflets in Urdu entitled the religion *fatwa* of the Ulemas of Ali India published by Nazim Umani Ishaat, (2) Hindi Alh, (2) leaflet in Hindi entitled bhartion ko Chitwani warning to Indians written by Khushaijalam, a student of Benares and printed at Bharat press Benares (3) A pamphlet in Hindi entitled Bir Tharti (hiros voice) collection of poems edited by Sital Prasad Vishnoi published by Chunnilal Gondh and printed by Bhhudeo Vidyamankar at Raj Hans Press, Cawnpore (4) leaflet in Hindi entitled Foreigner—and second part Awakening.

## THE EASTERN PETROLEUM AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Mr. S. S. Panthaki, the Local Secretary of the above Company informs that the Directors of the Company having realised that the circular issued by them to the shareholders of the British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd. did not reach all the shareholders in sufficient time to allow communications to their exercising the option offered, have resolved to keep the list of subscriptions to the shares of the Company open till 31st July 1921, and that those who have as yet not sent in their application are invited to send them in before that date. Those who may not have received the circular and application forms are requested to apply immediately for the same.

The Bombay Chronicle

OUR SHORT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR short Advertisement Columns are specially meant for the benefit and convenience of our readers. Accordingly the rates have been fixed very low to enable private individuals to make extensive use of them for all practical purposes and thereby save a lot of worry and trouble.

An Everyday Necessity.

IF you want a clerk, an engineer, a doctor, a legal adviser, a secretary, a cook or a khitmutgar just advertise in a few short lines for a few days and you will be able to make your selection from a wide field in a very short time without subjecting yourself to obligation to other people.

The Housing Problem.

IF you want a room, apartment, flat or a house the classified short advertisement column will help you to secure one without difficulty. Similarly those who have any such to spare can as well secure tenants or boarders through advertising what they have to offer.

Your Own Master.

IF you desire not to disclose your identity you should advertise through our "Box" system which is specially meant to help business without necessitating the advertiser to unavoidable onslaughts from middle-men and interlopers.

No Middlemen

MANY gentlemen are averse to appear in print in advertisements: traders and merchants sometime use the "Box" system when they do not want to be worried with vexatious enquiries from all possible quarters but who want to know the parties themselves and make a free selection uninfluenced by any considerati n.

Special service.

THE replies to Box advertisements received are all sorted out in our office and despatched daily at our own cost but those who desire special deliveries should arrange with the office for the special service on payment of a small charge which is a very nominal sum or arrange to obtain to receive the replies direct from the "Chronicle" office

As interesting as News.

THE classified short advertisements have in themselves an importance which equal the interest taken for the news columns. While the news keep you informed of the affairs of the world, the short advertisement columns afford you an opportunity to pick up and secure things for your everyday life to your advantage—and who knows not—at a bargain price as well? There is nothing like publicity.

Advantages.

IN these days of pre-occupation, and struggle for life people can ill afford to wait and waste time for getting informations *re* their particular subject of interest. Competition is so keen and the struggle for existence so widespread that we all want things handy and cannot afford to wait on the sweet will or convenience of others. This is a necessity. To disseminate such information public should make a very liberal use of our short advertisement columns for any information they want and we assure them that such advertisements will always appear in their proper places.

*For particulars apply to the Manager.*

The Bombay Chronicle

# Correspondence.

*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of Correspondents.*

*The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.*

*Letters should be written on one side only.*

## THE KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It must be said to the Credit of these Committees that much of the sappers and miners work has been done by them. The present national awakening is due to the self sacrificing spirit of its members. Both Hindus and Mussalmans have contributed their own share. Many Presidents of the Khilafat Committee are Hindus and many departments are in the charge of Hindus in all Khilafat Committees But the Constitution of these Committees had ever been at larget of reproach by the fault-finding critics. The work was to be done and it was done in the best way possible. However the time has come to recast the whole machinery on an election basis. The model of the Congress is the best to serve the purpose. We should begin from below and end in the Central Khilafat Committees. Every Sub-divisional Committee must represent the villages not only in name but in substance, and every district Committee must represent the Sub-divisions and every provincial Committee must represent the districits and the Central Committee sitting in Bombay or anywhere else must be elected by the provincial Committees. Unless and until we proceed in this way we cannot expect the public to put their full confidence in, their Committees. I challenge that the present Central Khilafat Committee which contain such names as that of Mr. Hassan Iman K. B. Surfaraz Hossain Khan M. L. A. is not representation at all. The country looks to Maulans Abul Kalam Azad, Mohamed Ali, and Hakim Ajmal Khan to give effect to the cherished sentiment of the whole nation. It was to gain the confidence of the country that Mahatma got the whole Machinery of the Congress recast on an election basis.

S. MAHOMUD SHERE.
Joint Secretary
Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee.

## THE JAINS AND DR. GOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday the 16th July I was greatly interested to read the Petition sent by the Parsi Central Association to the Secretary, Government of India Legislative Department, regarding Dr. Gour's Bill and its effects on Parsi Community.

In the Petition it is written—Dr. Gour alleges that the religions of Brahos, Sikhs, Jains, Mahommedans and Christians allow them to contract marriage without religious ceremonies. If this allegation is really put by Dr. Gour at least against the Jains (I do not know what other religions say in the matter) I think now is the time come for the Jain Community to repudiate the allegation. The Jains have always regarded marriage as a sacrament and, never as merely a civil Contract "which has nothing to do with religion." The Jains would hate the expression "a civil contract which has nothing to do with religion" because this expression means to Jains—a marriage divorced of its essence. If marriage had been regarded as merely a civil contract without any moral and religious obligations which are implied in real marriage (not written just as in contracts!) then the Jains would not have vehemently opposed the attempt made by some over-enthusiasts in the cause of widow-remarriage. This is to show how holy the institution of marriage is regarded by Jains—it is not to be played with to suit the whims and fancies of weathercocks. Marriage is a sacred union which nothing shall break in this world. It has not to be dissolved just as any ordinary civil contract, once entered it is entered for ever.

May I know for the sake of information what authority on Jain religion has been consulted by Dr. Gour. I think he is misled by some imposing authority.

I fully endorse the view adopted by the Parsi Central Association that national regeneration of India does not lie in inter marriage of all communities and the practical abolition of all religions but on the contrary a dead uniformity is detrimental to the true interests of the nation.

Jains are in fairly large population at least for marriage purposes and if inter communal social bars among Jains themselves do not exist there can be no need for any wider field.

I hope this letter will be sufficient to awaken the various Jain Association to put the real view of the Jain community before the government.

Kindly excuse me, Sir, for being so very lengthy which I would have avoided but for the importance of the subject. I am sure you will publish this as it is of vital importance to the Jains.—Yours, etc.

RATILAL B. MEHTA.

Lohar Street,
Bombay, July 16 1921.

## BRITISH HOOLIGANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The shameful occurrences as reported in "The Chronicle" this morning must bring a blush of shame to any Englishman with a particle of patriotism in his composition. The orgies described are, I am afraid, not an isolated case by any means, but which are only too frequently met with in all parts of India by the degenerate Britishers who disgrace their country and race by these disgraceful orgies. The drink sodden ruffians who made the unprovoked assault on the students of the Elphinstone College Hostel should be dragged into the light of day through the police court and fittingly punished for their behaviour. I hope the Principal of the College and the students concerned will be no party to hushing up the affair, and thus "compounding a felony," for a severe correction to the individuals concerned, no matter who or what they are, nor what position they hold, is a duty to society, but is in the interests of the culprits themselves. If young hooligans of this description, who think nothing of capering about in a state of nudity for any passer-by to see, can by an apology and payment of money escape the consequences of their follies, they will do the same again when their fright has worn off, and think it a good joke thus to hurt the feelings and persons of their neighbours with impunity. Of course, the cursed drink is at the bottom of the whole matter, and it is no wonder India is rising for independence from the poor degenerate and drunk muddled heads of their so-called rulers. One devoutly wishes that Mr. Gandhi instead of boycotting the Councils had instead placed one of his supporters in every seat, and then the way would have been clear to have brought in total prohibition for India and cleanse this Augean stable of its filth. Then we should not be offended nightly by the obscenities or so-called dancing which under the name of Jazz, and Bunny Hug, Fox Trot and Shimmy, which disgrace its votaries. Neither should we be offended with the half-naked drinking, somking and swearing European women with which every hotel in India is frequented. Is it to be wondered at that the Europeans by their conduct have brought about themselves the discredit and contempt, which not only the Indian people but every decent Englishman and woman resents bitterly.—Yours, etc.

BRITISHER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.
Bombay, July 18.

## GANDHI CAP & SHAW WALLACE & Co.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The dismissal of Mr. Kashalka. by Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., for the simple reason that he wore a khadi cap raises issues of vital importance to us. Their action is a deliberate insult to the whole country. Bombay being the scene of the offence, it is incumbent upon us to take effective action as, in the first place, the rest of non-cooperating India looks to Bombay for guidance in all matters, and in the second place our failure to take action would undoubtedly encourage other European firms to follow in the footsteps of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., and render the popularization of khaddar among the Indian employees of European firms very difficult. Experience shows that employees as a class are too timid to express their protest as they are not organized, and I am afraid that mere appeals to them to take up the cause of their aggrieved brethren by wearing the khadi cap themselves are not sufficient.

Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., are Agents for the following concerns:—Burma Oil Co., Ld., Cotton Powder Co., Ld., Red Hand Composition, Ltd., (Paints), Shaw's Bench Coal, etc.

If the firm do not make suitable amends for their un-British conduct within one week from this date by apologizing for their conduct through this paper I would humbly suggest a boycott of their goods, particularly the Burma Oil Co.'s oil, throughout India until the Agency for these goods is transferred to another firm. Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., have branches at Madras, Karachi, Marmugoa, Cochin, Tuticorin, Cocanada, Colombo and Aden with the Head Office at Calcutta, and I am sending copies of this letter to all these offices including the Bombay office, and to the Head Office of the Burma Petroleum Co., Ld., and to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Further, for guidance to the rest of India as to what should be done in cases of provocation of the kind to the nation, I am forwarding copies for publication to the leading nationalist papers of the remaining Provinces including Burma. If the Bombay firm fail to make amends of the kind suggested within one week, the firm is sure to become highly unpopular in the whole country, and I shall consider the question of sending copies of this letter to the Head Offices of all the concerns and the various American Shipping Companies which they represent.—Yours, etc.

A NATIONALIST.

Bombay, July 18.

## THE GANDHI CAP.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged by your publishing the following query in your columns of to-morrow's date. My card is enclosed herwith.

"I have been surprised to read in your columns of the 16th instant the attitude of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. towards their clerk, Mr. Jagganath Narayen Kashalker.

May I, in this reference, inquire if such foreign firms are not dependent, to a certain extent, upon Indians only, viz. brokers, indentors, dealers, clerks, etc., and would it be infringing any rule of Non-Cooperation if these people cease to deal or cooperate with them and thereby prevent further ill-treatment?

Would it not be consistent with such an attitude if the sharebrokers resolve not to deal in the shares of companies managed by such firms?—Yours, etc.

A MERCHANT.

## A WRISTLET DOES NOT NEED A MIRROR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a strange coincidence that the letter of 'A. F. S. T.' should appear in the columns of the "Chronicle" of date simultaneously with the report of the misdemeavviours of cerain Europeans (respectable?) residing near the Elphinstone College Hostel, and, according to the Marathi Proverb "A wristlet does not require a mirror", your correspondent has had to wait not a minute longer for proof showing the untruth of his statement that Indians do hot receive insult and assault at the hands of genuine Englishmen and that the "Half Caste Fellows" alone are guilty of misbehaviour. If your correspondent wants Indians to infer that those who are responsible for such crimes, as are referred to by him, should be considered a "Half Caste Fellows", none would object, but if he wants them to believe that no Englishman is ever guilty of the crimes mentioned, then his statement is far from the Truth, and the Elphinstone College incident furnishes the best proof, if one was needed, for Mr. Coverton, an eminent English Educationist and a Government Official, gives the heroes of the Hostel Incident a certificate of being "respectable" Europeans. If Indians cannot distinguish Europeans from the "Half Caste Fellows", here is a statement alleged to have been made by no less a person than Mr. Coverton. How does your correspondent account for that? Your correspondent may rest assured that Indians are perfectly aware who are Englishmen and who are not. The persons whom he denominates as "Half Caste Fellows" do not travel 1st or 2nd Class on Railways, but 3rd Class (especially reserved) whereas even some of our great personages have been subjected to rough handling and insults in the 1st and 2nd Classes. Indians are wide awake now and will not swallow whatever pill, in the shape of statement, is administered to them by their English friends.—Yours, etc.

VIJAYASHAM.

## FEES IN NATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi has performed the opening ceremony of "Lokamanya Kanya Kastriy Shalla" in Menira mansion some days back, removing thereby a longfelt want of those who want their girls to be put in the national school. At the same time I understand that the fees charged there are fourfold than those of Municipal schools. The rich can afford to pay them but it will be very difficult for the poor to pay.

I, therefore, request Mahatma Gandhi or the authorities of the school to lower the fees to the level of Municipal schools or if they are in excess let it be as little as possible.—Yours, etc.

D. V. SIDHAYE.

Bombay, July 18.

## THE DHARWAR INCIDENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your printer has committed havoc with one of my sentences in my letter appearing in your Monday's issue.

The sentence ought to read:—

"As regards your final tilt at the Liberals at their inactivity in not going to the spot and investigating matters themselves, I don't suppose you have by your writings contributed *to make things smooth* for Liberals to act in any public *capacities.*"

Trusting you will kindly publish the correction.—Yours, etc.

B. M. ANANDA RAO.

Bombay, July 17.

## ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

### REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN STATES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—1. The Indian National Congress has now included the Indian States in its programme. The population of Indian States is about one-fourth of the whole of India. Thus the Indian National Congress will have to solve questions regarding 8 crores of people of the Indian States. These problems as is well known are many and very difficult of solution.

2. In order that these problems can be sufficiently dealt with by the Congress, it is necessary that the All-India Congress Committee should have on its board members who have specially studied these questions. Persons residing in Indian States are expected to have full knowledge relating to the problems of these states.

3. After the last sitting of the Indian National Congress at Nagpur, the people of Indian States have begun to contribute their mite towards the National programme. When the Congress made a demand for one crore of rupees from India, the people of Indian States contributed to the fund on a large scale.

4. Kathiawar which consists of several States has oversubscribed the fund by paying more than double of its quota. In Kathiawar, there are several workers who devote themselves whole-heartedly to the national cause.

5. In such circumstances, it is necessary that the board of the All-India Congress should be so constituted that the people of Indian States be fully represented on the committee. As the committee stands at present, there is in fact no representation of the people of Indian States on its board. Under the present system, elections take place at the offices of the Provincial Committees. People residing in British India generally know persons residing in British India and they would naturally give their votes for persons residing in British India.

6. It is therefore necessary that several seats of the All-India Congress Committee should be exclusively assigned to the people of Indian States. There can be proper representation of the people of Indian States only if this method be adopted.

7. I have heard that at present one seat has become vacant in Gujrat by the resignation of Mr. Edroos of Surat. Thus this vacancy has given a chance for appointment of a resident of Indian States on the board of the All-India Congress Committee.

8. Kathiawar is a province full of Indian States where one can find several competent persons who can enlighten the All-India Congress Committee on the problems of Indian States. Messrs. Amritlal Sheth, Mansukhlal Mehta and others who are working in Kathiawar can each and all throw full light on the questions and it is now high time when at least one of them, if not more, should be elected to or otherwise taken on the board of the All-India Congress Committee.—Yours, etc.,

RAMJI M. DOSHI.

Rajkot, C. S.
July 15.

## I. C. S. WANT INCREASE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Reuter tells us, that Mr. Montagu is reconsidering the question of the salary of Civil Servants, as there seems to exist considerable dissatisfaction in their quarters, owing to the present condition! This is both amusing and annoying. It is amusing in so far, that the talk of changed conditions since 1919 is so ridiculous, and it is annoying inasmuch as further increase in their salary means further drain and more taxation to the people!

Now the first question is, whether the economic condition in the country, or to put it more directly the cost of living in the country has materially increased since 1919. Barring the question of house rent, which does not affect the majority of Civil Servants, the cost of living in India has not increased during the last two years and hence any enhancement of Civilian's pay at this moment is, wholly unjustifiable, and directly detrimental to India's financial interests.

It is very curious, sir, that

(1) When Kisans protest against their Landowners' greed;

(2) Or Assam Labour demands more out of sheer need;

(3) Or Madras men insist on having a living wage;

(4) Or Fiji Labour claim to be treated as men;

They are invariably depicted as victims of political agitation and suicidal (!) non-cooperation.—and that too by those very bureaucrats and their booming papers, that clamour for special consideration of Civilian's salary!

May we know, whether the I.C.S. in their demand for more pay are "victimised" by any unknown and unhonoured non-cooperator of London?

With million of Indians living on one meal aday, wih millions unable to cover themselves.

(1) Are I.C.S. officers disposed to drain us more?

(2) Are Moderates going to vote them more?

(3) Is Lord Reading going to throw away India's limited resources in this fashion?

(4) Will it be Equity or Humanity to impoverish India any further? Let Christian Civilians consider.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

## P. O DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Postmaster-General Bombay, has, in his recent circular fixed the date of Departmental Examination of postal officials on the 22nd August 1921. It is to be held at the Headquarters town of each district, but the date appointed in monsoon will certainly be of great inconvenience and expensive to candidates in the Konkan owing to the absence of steamer communication or other conveyance in rains. It is hoped that the Postmaster-General will see his way to fix a later date in October, in view of these inconveniences.—Yours.

"A SUFFERER."

## PUZZLING "EXTRA" TRAMCARS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Here is a wonderful puzzle of the traffic management of the Tramway Co. of our city. There are some tram cars which have a small board on the top with the word, "extra." Now such cars bear neither the number nor the board indicating its destination. In the absence of this, people cannot make out where the car is bound for. Suppose such a car starts from Museum, how is it possible for the passengers to know whether the car is going to Kalbadevi, Girgaum or Grant Road. This is really a puzzle which only the tramway authorities can solve, and I hope they will do it for the public. Yours, etc.

Tardeo July 18.

K. HORMASJI.

A Bandra correspondent writes:—

At a meeting held on the 3rd instant by the Villagers of Sherly regarding the celebration of annual thanksgiving Mass in honour of St. Roque, among other resolutions it was unanimously resolved not to have any liquor, but to have coffe and buiscuits in the evening with their famalies, and thereby set an example to the young generation thot liquor was really a bad thing.

## LATE MR. J. D. BHARDA.

### A PAST PUPIL'S APPRECIATION.

(BY R. A. GAGRAT.)

The strain on the mind of his devoted pupils and genuine admirers is too great and the shock too sudden to make them sufficiently realise the magnitude of the loss which the student's world has suffered by the sad and sudden departure, from this world, of one of the most distinguished of Indian educationists, the late Mr. Jalbhai D. Bharda. How exquisitely he combined in himself the noble attributes of a real teacher, can only be gauged and measured by his devoted and sorrowful pupils who sat at his feet for several years. His simplicity of life, his unassuming mien, his kindly and affectionate eye, his ever smiling face and his encouraging words coupled with a nobleness of heart and an outspokenness of mind—these shall ever linger in the minds of his pupils, on whom he has left a noble imprint of a worthy life.

The New High School is one of the most popular and well-managed of institutions in India. This school is a living challenge to those who proclaim the unfitness of Indians to manage their own affairs. Here is one of the largest schools in the world, with over 2,500 students on its roll, managed in a most disciplined and efficient way. Indian History shall record the work and worth of the two Founders of the New High School who reliant upon themselves and themselves alone, have made a work in the educational life of our country. One, alas!, has gone to his eternal rest after years of fruitful work so remarkably silent. He worked and toiled, within and without his school, with a real love and genuine missionary spirit. His heart gladdened to see his past pupils occupy responsible positions in different walks of life. No institution regarded its ex-students with a greater affection, and the Principals, Messrs. Bharda and Murzban, have laid a permanent claim to the affection and gratitude of their pupils. The death of our dear teacher leaves his pupils sad and sorrowful at heart and they feel his loss as a personal one. Sorrowful emotions stifle words. May Heaven rest his soul in eternal Peace!

May God grant sufficient strength and courage to our Principal, Mr. Murzban, to bear this calamity, and may he continue long his useful work, and live long to see our institution placed on a still higher pedestal, safe and secure from the vicissitudes of time, to carve out for itself a still higher destiny and to be a perpetual institution for generations to come. Educational History shall proudly record in letters of gold the rising of this ambitious enterprise of 1890, due to the noble efforts of two patriotic, yet so silent, sons of India. Well might I say:—

"Men may come and men may go
But our school will live on for ever."

That can be the only tribute worthy of their noble efforts!

## NEW RULE OF BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL,

### PUNJAB MEDICAL GRADUATES' PROTEST

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 18.

A meeting of the medical graduates, resident in the Punjab, was held yesterday evening to protest against the new rule of the British Medical Council at the Society for Promotion of Scientific Knowledge Hall. The Hon. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, now on a visit to Lahore, on his way to Kashmir, Raja Narendra Nath, Bakhshi Sohan Lal, Hon. Ramsaran Das, attended the meeting and some medical graduates of British Universities also took part. Dr. Hera Lal presided.

The following resolutions were passed:—(1) That this meeting of the medical graduates, resident in the Punjab, views with much concern and indignation the high-handed and unfair decision of the British Medical Council in proposing to make the Medical Degrees of Indian Universities not registerable in the United Kingdom. (2) That, whereas this proposal of the British Medical Council deprives the Indian Medical graduates from (a) competing for Indian Medical Service, (b) prosecution of post-graduate studies in Great Britain, (c) practicing in Great Britain. This meeting is strongly of opinion that the local Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India should intervene in the matter, and safeguard the interests of Indian medical graduates by influencing the British Medical Council in this respect. (3) That, whereas Indian Medical Service is meant for India, the Government of India should be requested to (a) alter the I.M.S., regulations that Medical graduates of Indian Universities *ipso facto* continue to be eligible for admission to the I.M.S., Examination, and (b) the I.M.S., Examination be principally held in India, where greater facilities for study of tropical and eye diseases exist. (4) That this meeting urges upon the Punjab Government the immediate necessity of establishing a maternity hospital in Lahore in order to provide better facilities for study of maternity work by students, and that also facilities be provided to students to attend maternity cases outside the hospital as is done in Great Britain, and which measure is likely to be welcomed by the public.

A Lucknow message of July 15 says:—Over ten thousand people have joined anti-non-cooperation leagues in Jaunpur District. Abut 70 meeting of the leagues were held in a fornight in several parts of the district and some of the prominent men addressed large gatherings pointing out evils of non-cooperation.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO THE ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

Since the start of the Present movement to boycott foreign cloth, the Anglo-Indian press has done and is doing its best to throw ridicule upon it.

Let us have some plain speaking.

Supposing England were ruled by some foreign power, and that a great sum of money was leaving the country every year, just because a certain section of the people persisted in decking themselves in foreign finery. What would happen? Such pressure and legislation would be brought to bear, that the whole thing would not last even a week.

India is very poor indeed. Lord Salisbury said,—"as India must be bled the ancet should be directed to the parts where the blood is congested." This congestion is the Cloth Trade, and if India is to live as she is determined to, she must stop the bleeding process. To do this we must boycott all foreign cloth, whereby, not only shall we be keeping India's money for India, but we shall be denying you that for which you are always striving—India's life-blood, in other words, her wealth.

Dadabhai Navroji, in a speech at Whitechapel, in 1901, said, "Ask yourselves, would you submit to such a state of things in this country for a single week?" And again, "You have become one of the richest countries of the world, and you have to thank India for it." "You would prosper by trading with us if you would only leave us alone instead of plundering us." At the time Dadabhai said, this, India had hardly understood, as she does to-day, that the trump card is for her to play, and no one else.

To quote Dadabhai again, "*It is at India's cost and blood that this Empire has been formed and maintained.*" If India has helped to build an Empire for others, she can surely carve out her own destiny, and *this* is the first blow that we are striking, for nothing else but our birth-right,—India for the Indians.

You talk about a compromise. But it is in *our* hands to make that compromise and *not yours*. When you realise that we are determined to keep our benefits for ourselves and our country, it is then that you will come to barter for some of ours, in fair exchange for some of yours.

Well, give-and-take is a world-wide policy, and what is good enough for the world is good enough for India. It is this you fail to see. *You* to think that that which is good enough for the rest of the world is too good for India.

Since this is our country, it is *we* that shall dictate the terms of the give-and-take policy. Canada does—Australia does—and India is going to, and *you know it*, dear Advocates, Time's Pioneers and others, although you are doing your best to pass it off with a laugh.

That which cannot be denied or defended is generally to be ridiculed. So be it. In the serious times ahead, it is fitting that we should have some light serio-comic reading as furnished in the pathetic articles that you serve us out with, from time to time.

Respectfully yours,
A. F. S. T.

## FAMINE IN PANCHMAHALS,

### CONDITION GROWING WORSE.

(Associated Press.)

GODHRA, July 18.

Panchmahals is under famine and the people are passing their day, with great difficulty. The condition of Dohad taluka people is going from bad to worse. There were more than fifteen hundred men on on Gasawada work on the 13th and 14th instant. There was 1 inch and 14 cents of rain. The Gasawada work was over and Chharchaoda work was to have been commenced from the 15th, but the Collector has wired, it is understood, to stop the work. The Chandwana work was completed on the 10th instant, and a new work was to be opened at Simalia. As arrangement for tools had not been made, the people were refused work for two days. Poor Bhils, one thousand in number, are in great anxiety.

## BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

### AN IMMEDIATE STEP.

Mr. Laxmidas Mulji Kapadia recognises the advisability and importance of removing foreign cloth from the country through the instrumentality of the *Charkha* only as advised by Mahatma Gandhi, but he suggests the establishment of a temporary National Spinning and Weaving Factory in order to provide the millions of people with cheap at the same time country made cloth, because otherwise he apprehends a rise in the prices of the country mill-made piece-goods due to greater demand and lesser supply when foreign importation is restricted.

The Delhi Police have arrested a gang of eleven persons belonging to the criminal tribe in connection with the recent burglaries in the civil lines. It is believed that the property in most cases will be recovered.

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# GAS VS. ELECTRICITY.

## PROHIBITIVE COST OF LATTER.

## PROVISIONAL RENEWAL OF GAS CONTRACT

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when the question of the renewal of lighting contract with the Bombay Gas Company was discussed. It was stated that the cost of lighting with electricity would be about ten times more than that of gas and that it would take ten years to introduce electric lighting all over the city. In the end the contract was renewed for one year, in the meantime the question being referred to the Roads Committee for their report as to the feasibility of lighting the city with electricity. The report was to be submitted within four months.

GAS VS. ELECTRICITY.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the resolution of the Standing Committee that the contract with the Bombay Gas Company be renewed for a further period of two years from March 1, 1921. He said it was complained that the city was one of the worst lighted in the world and no doubt electricity was a good thing to introduce, but they had to consider the question thoroughly. Instead of the old 30 candle-power lights in the new contract, provision was made for 60 candle-power lamps. It was also provided that if the light of a lamp was less than 75 per cent. the Gas Company were to be paid only half the rate. But for that purpose they would require an efficient and adequate staff to see that the lamps were burning at the standard cande-power. They had also introduced the calorific for the candle-power basis. While the executive were convinced that the lamps were burning at the necessary candle-power the public were of a different opinion. Most of the lights were a beacon to show the line of the road and nothing more. It was one of the worst lighted cities in the world. The problem of lighting was one of the great importance, and it was worth their while to spend more than they were spending just now.

DR. VIEGAS' AMENDMENT.

Mr. Boman Behram seconded.

Dr. Viegas congratulated Mr. Mody on the apologetic tone of his remarks. They had not heard from him what efforts were made to find out the cost and the time it would take to introduce electricity for lighting in the city. It would have helped the Corporation a great deal to have got this information in discussing the question. He thought the whole question had to be considered thoroughly, and he moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Roads Committee for consideration and report within two months and that the contract be renewed for one year in the meantime.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said every time the contract was renewed the Gas Company came to them with very tempting offers. Mr. Mody had not made out a strong case but five months had already gone by, and they must enter into a contract. About the question of supervision he thought the cost of this would be far more than the rebate for lower power lights they would get from the Gas Company. They had been looking forward to have beautiful lights in "Bombay the Beautiful." He thought the time had come when they should consider the introduction of electric lighting.

STRIKE AND INDEMNITY.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy said the word "strike" had been juggled into the contract somehow or other, and he did not know how that had been done and by whom. By that means the Corporation had lost a great deal of money. He moved an amendment that the contract be renewed for a further period of two years, subject to the provision that the Gas Company should indemnify the Corporation in any expenditure incurred by them in any extra lighting. He said as guardians of public money they must see that the Corporation did not lose anything in the bargain.

Mr. Joshi, seconding, said by allowing the Company to escape their liability in case of a strike they would encourage them to treat their men as they liked. If the Company had no responsibility in the matter they would treat their men as they liked and neglect public interests.

Mr. Jehangir Petit asked if the clause were not there it did not encourage the men to strike.

Mr. Joshi said that would not encourage the men to strike. The men always lost heavily by going on strike.

Dr. Sukhia wanted the whole matter to go to a Committee for their consideration.

COMMISSIONER ON PROHIBITIVE COST OF ELECTRICITY.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had no objection to refer the matter to a Committee. The policy he had laid down for this city was that they should light the principal roads with electric lights. They could not light the whole city with electricity for the cost would be prohibitive and it would also take ten years to effect the change. He was going to have some roads lighted with electricity, and he had already contracted with the Bombay Electric Supply Company to light about twenty junctions and the necessary plant had been ordered. The cost of electric lighting was also ten times more costly, and kerosine lighting was even more costly. The Executive Engineer and himself had a long fight with the Gas Company to make the contract for either three years or five years, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he had been able to make the contract for two years. About Mr. Joshi's contention he did not think any company would enter into a contract without that clause.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported Dr. Viegas' amendment. He said the tendency was rather for the prices to go downwards, and they would not lose anything by contracting for only one year as they might get lower rates next year. He was afraid that Bombay was one of the worst lighted cities in the world. He did not think that the strike clause should be omitted from the contract.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla agreed with the previous speaker, but he wanted the report to be made within four months.

Dr. Viegas' amendment was passed by a majority, and the question was referred to the Roads Committee, in the meantime the contract being renewed for one year.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

# HON. MR. HAYWARD.

## HIS VISIT TO DHARWAR.

## INTERVIEWS WITH 15 PERSONS.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, July, 17.

The Hon. Mr. Hayward, the Home Member of the Government of Bombay, came here on Friday the 15th instant and invited important citizens of Dharwar to see him in connection with the Dharwar shooting incident.

Mr. V. B. Joshi, the President of the District Congress Committee was given an interview. It is understood Mr. Joshi assured him that the public confidence in British justice would not be restored unless the present officers of the District concerned in the affair were removed and the present investigation conducted by these officers was cancelled and an independent commissios of enquiry appointed to try the case. People had lost faith in the officials concerned, and they would not be satisfied by the mere appointment of a Special Magistrate who is to be, at the most, a mere recording agency of the statements made by the witnesses put forward by the present officers.

Doctors Kirloskar and Shirhatti were also given interviews. They gave Mr. Hayward the facts as seen by them personally.

In all about 15 persons were invited including Brahmans and non-Brahmins. The general impression of the Dharwar public appears that Mr. Hayward has come with a determination of giving only a Special Magistrate in this case, and doing nothing further in the matter.

# DHARWAR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

## CONDEMNATION OF OFFICIAL HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

### DEMAND OF INDEPNEDENT COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, July 17.

The Dharwar District Conference was held at Navalgund on the 14th and 15th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, a prominent Non-Cooperator of Belgaum. The President and the delegates of the District were received by Mr. Jivanna Anegundi, a prominent non-Brahmin merchant of Navalgund as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The audience consisted of about 1,000 men, and about 40 ladies were also present.

In the course of his address, the President exhorted the audience to pursue the Bezwada programme vigorously and also asked them to be non-violent in their activities; he further asked them to prepare themselves for the coming civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes, if necessary, and read out the Mahatmaji's message sent by him to the Dharwar District Congress Committee and asked them not to be frightened away by the occurrence of the Dharwar shooting, but to face the situation boldly and heroically.

DHARWAR SHOOTING INCIDENT.

On the 15th instant the Conference opened the sessions. Mr. Kadappa moved the first resolution about the Dharwar shooting case condemning the high-handedness of the Dharwar officials, congratulating the persons in jail for their noble bearing and undauntedness in the jail, offering condolence to the families of the persons who were shot on the 1st instant, upholding that the Dharwar shooting affair furnished an additional cause to this District to non-cooperate with Government, and demanding an independent commission of enquiry and cancellation of the present investigation conducted by the officers concerned in the shooting affair. After being seconded and supported the resolution was unanimously carried.

In the afternoon Mr. V. B. Joshi, the President of the District Congress Committee, moved a resolution on Non-Cooperation as adopted by the Congress and the resolution was carried unanimously. Besides these resolutions, the question of Bitti (forced labour) was also discussed, and the people were asked to boldly face the consequences, if necessary.

It was a marked feature of the Conference that persons of aristocratic families were seen in complete Khaddar from top to toe.

# DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE

## DEFENCE PLEADERS NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER COURT COMPOUND.

### ALLEGED INSULT TO VAKILS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 18.

The Court in the Dharwar shooting case is held in the jail. It is highly objectionable that Defence pleaders are not allowed to enter the compound for Court work. Mr. Kemp, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Hulkori, pleader, have been engaged by a liquor contractor and they are allowed to enter. Defence pleaders are insulted by the watchmen at the prison gate under orders. Defence pleaders after waiting for one hour at the gate, and after having been insulted, left the place in indignation at 2 p.m. There is no hope of justice. The principle of the open Court has been defied.

# Correspondence Summarised

GANDHI CAPS AGAIN.—"A Shareholder" writes that Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. are Managing Agents of Indian concerns and it is not their manager's business to dictate what dress their clerks shall wear. If a satisfactory reply is not received from the responsible parties, Shareholder will ask the Directors to convene a special meeting to deal with this manager.

THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT.—Mr. Muzharey Towheed apprehends that the Khilafat movement is going to be lost in the Swaraj movement in India. He says it is wrong to think one as the means to an end of the other. As the Swaraj is the end of our political agitation in India, so is the integrity of the Khilafat, the end of the world-wide Islamic agitation that means to keep in tact the power and prestige of the Khalifa of the Muslims. They are quite different institutions complete in themselves and one has nothing whatsoever to do to serve as a means to the attainment of the end of the other. He explains in detail the nature and significance of the institution of the Khilafat from a religious point of view in order to show that under whatever conditions the Muslims may live in different countries, their country's circumstances do not affect the integrity of the Khalifa. Incidentally he refers to the question of the Sunni and the Shia points of view of the Khilafat and says that there cannot be two views of this unitary institution amongst them, as the Khilafat is an older institution than these two creeds.

SHAREHOLDER'S RIGHTS.—"M. S. B." advises the shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Company to gird up their loins, in order to take to task the Directors of that Company for their unpardonable negligence in matters of management and service. In this Company, he says, the management has become the preserved right of one community and the service has so deteriorated that it is causing great public inconvenience.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' PAY.—"A Sympathiser" says that the case of the secondary teachers regarding their promised revision of pay has long been out standing. It is now more than two months since the assurance was given them that their case was under consideration of the local Government, but no thing in the shape of a final decision has yet been arrived at. They are proverbially meagrely paid and the recent introduction of the time-scale rate of pay in their case instead of improving their pecuniary condition has in the majority of cases aggravated it. According to what rumour intimates to him, he says even the much-longed-for revision will not very materially change their miserable plight. He, therefore, requests the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye to consider the case of the secondary teachers sympathetically before a final scheme is announced by the Government.

CHRISTIANS AND DRINK.—Mr. S. L. Lopez trusts that his fellow-Christians will seize this splendid opportunity to give up drinking. He says that Goans and Salsett'ans are the worst offenders.

THE GONDAL RAILWAY STRIKERS.—The G. J. J. Railway Employees Association informs us that nearly 500 men have ceased work, after sending an urgent telegram to the Thakore Sahob of Gondal, hoping he would redress their grievances. The men are keeping quiet and orderly and trust that Government and the Railway Board will bring about an early settlement.

NEED OF A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Mr. Bhagwandas writes to say that for the want of a Telegraph Office at Jamkandoma, Kathiawar, the people of the whole Taluk, consisting of about 60 villages, are undergoing great inconvenience. He, therefore, requests the Postal authorities to see their way now, long after the war is over, when public money could be found for public utility, to provide Jamkandoma with even a branch Telegraph Office.

### SWARJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Secretaries of the Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps write to us the following under date 18th July for publication:—

The Officers as well as Volunteers of the above corps are hereby informed that on and from this date, the old Khaki Uniforms of western fashion should not be worn and that Indian *Khadi* Uniforms are being prepared for the future use of our corps.

The Officers and volunteers are requested to return all their old Khadi Uniforms, given to them by the corps, to the Joint Hon., Secretaries at the earliest opportunity as we have resolved to issue new *Khadi* Uniforms to our regular volunteers by the 31st of July and no volunteer will be allowed to perform any public duty with *Khaki* Uniforms on as representatives of our Corps.

The public is also hereby informed that the volunteers, who may put on *Khaki* Uniforms, with "Swarajya Sabha Volunteers Corps" badge at the time of any public functions, should not be considered as our Volunteers.

### CO-OPERATIVE PHILANTHROPIC MOVEMENT

Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny of the Cooperative Philauthropic Movement, delivered a very instructive lecture on the advantages of "Self-help hospitals and mutual benefit dispensaries," in the Dwarkadas Hall, Lamington Road, before a small gathering consisting of a few medical and Sydenham College students and others representing the medical profession. After explaining the advantages of the Co-operative Philanthropic movement and the disadvantages of Cooperative Credit System, Mr. Kulkerny remarked, that he would undertake the work of all College students in Bombay for starting "The Collegiate Book-Depot Society" in order to enable them to manage their own concern to promote self-help and to introduce Students' Relief Fund without raising donations, since there will be the special Relief Fund from the discount earned by buying books etc. at wholesale rates and selling the same lot to the student members at retail prices.

At the suggestion of some students of the Grant Medical and Sydenham Colleges, Mr. Kulkerny consented to deliver another lecture in the same Hall on Thursday the 21st instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), specially to meet the requirements of the Medical, Commercial and Arts College students in Bombay.

# THE SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

## "DITCHER'S REGRET."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you heartily for the publication of my last article regarding the allegations made by "Ditcher" against my brother, e.g., Ganesh Damodar Savarkar, in "Capital."

I shall be obliged if you further publish the correspondence passed between Messrs. Manilal and Kher, Solicitors on behalf of my brother, e.g., Ganesh Damodar Savarkar, and "Capital." I shall inform the public of the further developments as they take place.

Thanking you in anticipation, yours etc.,

N. D. SAVARKAR.

Bombay, 6th July, 1921.

REGISTERED. A.D

To.
(1) The Editor,
(2) The Proprietors,
(3) The Publishers,
"Capital",
1, Commercial Buildings,
CALCUTTA.

Sir,

We are instructed to address you on behalf of our client, Mr. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar.

We are informed that in the issue of the "Capital" published on the 26th day of May, 1921, among certain contributions from a person writing under the nom de plume "Ditcher", the following remarks were made against our client:—

"Before the outbreak of the war, one of the Savarkar Brothers, the elder if I mistake not, had so ingratiated himself with the prison authorities by his good behaviour and superior accomplishments that he was given a considerable amount of freedom and eventually put in charge of the wireless installation, becoming 'Sparks' of the Settlement. But the Mahratta had no love for his benefactors and was at heart a rebel. The Germans had a well-equipped wireless station at Sumatra and as soon as war broke out, Savarkar got into communication with them and a plot was hatched for a raid on the unprotected islands. The Germans would use them as a submarine base for the destruction of the commerce of Calcutta and the capture of the oil steamers from Rangoon. A part of the plot was the landing of a shipload of rifles in the Sunderbuns to arm the rebels in India whom Savarkar's friends on the mainland undertook to rally to the flag."

"America was not in the war at that time and was ready to sell no end of war material to any belligerent. The Germans chartered two fast steamers in the U. S. A., filled one with rifles and ammunitions, the other with six submarines in 'sections.' Fortunately for us the plot miscarried before the 'clippers' arrived in Indian waters. Somebody in India turned informer and gave the show away to the Government of India, which acted with promptitude and decision. The Sommersets embarked from Madras on the 'Arankola', whose captain sailed with sealed orders on opening which he found that his destination was Port Blair. Three gunboats steamed quietly into the harbour and anchored off Ross Island. The inhabitants of the Settlement were mystified and when they learned the true inwardness of things, became full of their own importance and swanked no end. Some gentle pressure was applied to the Dutch to dismantle the German wireless station at Sumatra and Savarkar found himself again in durance vile, the horrow instead of the pet of the local authorities."

And further:—

"What a bunch of romances could be written from these materials which I have set before my readers to convince them that the Government of India are by no means unreasonable in refusing to release the Savarkar Brothers, who, Mr. Gandhi himself confesses, are frank revolutionaries."

We are instructed to state that the above remarks are untrue and defamatory of our client. They convey to the readers that our client betrayed the trust reposed in him that he was a rebel and put himself in communication with the Germans and hatched a plot for a raid on the unprotected islands. They impute to our client an offence against the State which involves capital punishment. Our client denies all the said statements as wholly untrue and made on account of malice.

We have, therefore, been instructed to call upon you to disclose the name of the author of the said statements and to render an unconditional apology to our client for having published the said false and defamatory statements, in terms to be approved by our client or by us on his behalf. We are instructed to state that our client has no desire to be vindictive and if you publicly withdraw all the said untrue and defamatory statements and render an apology as required he will refrain from further action. In default of your compliance with the above requisitions our client will proceed to take such action against the author of the said remarks and the Proprietor Editor and Publisher of the "Capital" as he may be advised, which please note.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) MANILAL & KHER,
Solicitors, High Court.
Calcutta, 12th July, 1921.

REGISTERED. A.D.

Messrs. Manilal and Kher,
Solicitors,
65-67, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

Your favour of the 6th instant, Reference No. 2674/21. If you will read the whole article from which you have taken the quotations which you declare to be untrue and defamatory you will see that "The Ditcher" which by the way is the "nom de plume" of the Editor of "Capital", Mr. Pat Lovett, states distinctly that he is repeating a story which was current at Port Blair to account for the presence on Ross Island of a whole regiment of British Infantry and in the harbour of a man-of-war. He preludes the story with the sentence "I got the story in the Club and tell it as it was told to me." The details were circumstantial. The object of re-telling the story was to give some plausible explanation of the neglect of the Government of India to release the Savarkar Brothers from Jail in the general amnesty.

We are sorry that we unwittingly did injustice and injury to your client, Mr. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar, whose name by the way "The Ditcher" did not mention, being ignorant, as you will see from the article, which brother was intended in the current gossip. We readily accept your client's statement that he had neither hand nor part in the alleged plot.

In the current issue of "Capital" of the 14th July, 1921, we publish your denial and express our regret for connecting your client, by implication, with the episode.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) W. H. TARGETT & CO.,
Managing Agents.

"CAPITAL."
Calcutta, 14th July, 1921.

Messrs. Manilal and Kher,
Solicitors,
65-67, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our letter of the 12th instant, Reference No. 27/472, under separate registered cover, we have sent you a marked copy of "Capital" of date. Please see page 62 where we have corrected the story we retailed regarding Mr. Savarkar and where we express our deep regret that we should have done any injustice or injury to your client.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) W. H. TARGETT & CO.,
Managing Agents.

# SPORTING NEWS

## DAVIS CUP.

### INDIA BEATS FRANCE IN INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 17, 8-30 p.m.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 18.

In the Doubles of the Davis Cup contest between India and France, Fyzee and Deane beat Laurentz and Brugnon 6—1, 5—7, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

## DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

### INDIA VERSUS FRANCE.

#### FYZEE AND DEANE WIN DOUBLES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 16.

The match between Jacob and Samazeuilh was characterised by long rallies, there being comparatively few real killing shots. Neither service presented any difficulty and both players were splendidly matched. The Frenchman's disconcerting steadiness gave him a slight advantage by which he profited in the first set. In the second set Jacob improved and he won the first game, but afterwards he found the net frequently. Samazeuilh had the better of a series of prolonged rallies, equalised and finally went to 5/1 when Jacob picked up, principally owing to good placing, equalised and became 6/5. Samazeuilh by great play won the next three games. The third set opened by Jacob winning an advantage game. Then he lost the second game which was his own service, losing several strokers by rash play. Jacob at this point was obviously tiring and Samazeuilh took three successive games making the score 4/1. Jacob thereupon put forth a great effort and equalised at four all. The score became five all, but then Samazeuilh took the game in hand and ran out.

## LAURENTZ VS. SLEEM

In the second match between Laurentz and Sleem, the Frenchman did not start particularly well making several double faults, but nevertheless managed to square things at two all. Laurentz improved but Sleem for some time more than equalised matters by well-judged placing. At 4/2 in Sleem's favour Laurentz showed superior class of play and in spite of several fine strokes by Sleem, Laurentz took the set. In the second set Sleem reeled off the first three games. Laurentz took the next two after ding-dong exchanges in sweltering heat. Sleem proved himself the better stayer and won the set at 6/2. There was a short rest before third set in which Sleem played with more certainty than Laurentz, although, the latter had many flashes of brilliance especially in volleying. After two all and three all had been called, Laurentz seemed to gain in confidence and ran out at 6/3. Sleem won the first two games in the fourth set and retained his lead throughout, Laurentz showed signs of tiredness which was significant in view of the fact that the fifth and deciding set was obviously going to be a trial of endurance. Sleem won the fifth set by 6/0, but nevertheless every game was splendidly contested and both players were warmly applauded.

## FRANCE DEFEATED IN DOUBLES.

The Doubles match started off at lightning speed with dazzling volleying on both sides. Brugnon was slightly the weakest of the four players, except in his service where he was strongest. The one game which the Frenchmen won in the first set was his service game. In the second set Brugnon won both his services. The score was two all, four all and five all in the second set, the Frenchmen then going out with 7/5. Deuce was called twice in the final game of the set. A shower interrupted play for ten minutes at the end of the third game. The third set opened with a love game to the Frenchmen, Brugnin serving. Fyzee equalised with another love game but at this stage Fyzee and Deane were outplayed and they lost the set at 6/2. In the forrth set a dramatic change took place, Fyzee and Deane showing all-rornd superiority and eventually winning the set at 6/2. The fifth set was a tremendous fight. Fyzee and Deane went off with four straight games before Brugnon won his service game. Laurentz played with daring and brilliancy and won one of his services practically off his own racquet but Fyzee and Deane pulled off the set and the match. Deane was all-round the best of the four and Fyzee excelled in clever placing while his net play was one of the outstanding features of the match.

## CRICKET.

### AUSTRALIA VS. DURHAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 16.

Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 18.

The weather was dull but fine when the match between the Australians and Durham began at Sunderland to-day before ten thousand spectators. The rain overnight had affected the wicket and Armstrong winning the toss put Durham in. Durham made 168, Macdonald taking four wickets for 28 and Armstrong four wickets for 4 and when the stumps were drawn for the day, the Australians had made 200 for five wickets, Taylor making 54 and Armstrong 44.

## THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs. BOMBAY GAS COMPANY C. C.

The match was played on Marine Lines Maidan and resulted in a win for Bombay Improvement Trust C. C. by 33 runs.

THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. CLUB.

J B Wadekar 38; Walkar (capt.) 28; Skynnesley 15; Bangre 31; Talpade 3; Vatcha 0; Chavan not out 13; Moses Daniel 0; Mahant D. V., 4; C. H. Rana 1; M N Vaidya 0; Total 134.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY C. C.

C E Rodrigues 17; R B Dhage 0; L D'Souza 7, G G Salve 24; I. B Lobo 24; J. Blactmore 5; R Hari 8; C J Lobo 5; B N Kale 2; A. Sherret 3; B. C. Lobo 0; Extras 6, Total 101.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of liquor sellers at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 5 p.m. when Mahatma Gandhi will speak.

Mahim (G) Ward Election to fill a vacancy on the Municipal Corporation.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.

The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., annual general meeting, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 21.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, University, 3-45 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday afternoon the 20th instant at 3-30 o'clock.

### ANNIVERSARY OF LOK. TILAK.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will deliver his inspiring address today at 6-30 (S. T.) at the Commercial Museum Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum, when all are cordially invited to attend.

### GHATKOPER CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the members of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee to elect the office-bearers and the managing Council for the current year, will be held at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Ramji Asar School.

### HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Samaj Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay will perform "Kirtan" tomorrow (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in Gandharve Mahavidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, it being the anniversary of Lok. Tilak. The discourse will be on the life and work of the great patriot.

### GIRL CRUSHED UNDER TROLLEY.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl, Sonoobai, who was crushed under a trolley at Andheri on Thursday. Evidence showed that some earth work was going on and trolleys, filled with earth, were being rolled down a hill one by one, the girl accidentally came under one of them, and got her leg fractured. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday of septi-ciemia, following the fracture of the leg.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries, accidentally sustained.

### CLASSICAL CONCERTS.

In aid of the Women's University Settlement Extension Fund for completion of Holiday House at Ghotvad, Jamboridi, three classical concerts have been arranged to be held on the following dates:—

(1) On Wednesday July 27, at the Y.W.C.A. Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

(2) On Wednesday August 17, at the Town Hall at 9-30 p.m.

(3) On Thursday September 15, at the Y.W. C.A. Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

The programme will consist partly of classical Indian music.

Tickets to be obtained from Messrs. Rose & Co., or at the doors.

(Reserved)—Rs. 5; Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

### EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute the Ashurah Emdadi day was celebrated on Friday, the 15th instant, when Mr. N. S. Phadke conducted the Sermon, and impressed on the minds of the audience the power of devotion, explaining how Ramdas, by dint of his devotion, attained God. The Datta Prasadik Bhajan Mela also performed bhajan. The function terminated after distributing prasad.

Under the auspices of the same Institute, Mr. K. S. Thakare delivered an address on 'Temperance Problem' on Saturday the 16th July. Mr. Kurtadkar, from the Carrimbhoy Mills presided. The lecturer addressed the meeting, dwelling on the pernicious results of drinking upon the minds of the people, and clearly indicated how it acted upon the physical and moral strength of the nation.

### FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BOMBAY.

The Consul for France in Bombay writes:—I have established in Bombay a French Chamber of Commerce with a Commercial Museum. It is with the authorization and the support of the French Government that I formed this Association which is aimed to develop the economical relations between France and the Western India and Persian Gulf. The agencies of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris will deliver to any one wishing of adhering and subscribing to our new Chamber, drafts on their agency at Bombay, where will be deposited all the sums received.

Persons and firms which are not of French nationality will be admitted as "Benevolent Members" at Rs. 100 per annum and they will be thus entitled to every help from the Chamber.

## MEETING OF LIQUOR AND TODDY DEALERS.

### MAHATMA GANDHI TO PRESIDE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, a meeting of Liquor and Toddy Dealers will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall today (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to consider what steps be taken to give effect to the general wish expressed at the previous meeting, when Mahatma Gandhiji will preside. This meeting is open only to Liquor and Toddy Dealers and members of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Parsi Rajkeya Subha.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

### UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shait charged Bhagia Narayana and Osman Jaffer with possessing two pounds of opium without a license.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the evening of Saturday last, both the accused were loafing about in the Alexandra Dock, with opium in their possession, when accused No. 1 was arrested by a policeman on duty and No. 2 by a Customs' peon. The opium was found tied round the thighs of the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five weeks each.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, July 19, 1921.*

## THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

All the Great Powers invited to attend the Washington Conference have formally accepted the invitation, though in the case of Japan some sort of reserve appears to exist owing to the fact that the scope of the Conference, which was originally intended to be confined to the question of limitation of armaments, has been extended so as to include also the discussion of the problems of the Pacific. But why Japan should be unwilling to enter on a fair discussion of these problems it is difficult to discover and her attitude, if persisted in, is likely to give rise to grave misunderstandings. We are sure, however, that the weight of international opinion will oblige Japan to join the Conference on the same terms as the rest of the countries represented therein. It must be obvious to the meanest understanding that so long as an amicable understanding is not reached among the Powers interested in the maintenance of peace in the Pacific—and we should say also, the Far East—the problem of limitation of armaments will never be tackled. Hence, a frank and full discussion of Far Eastern problems is a necessary preliminary to any effective solution of the armaments problem. Whatever the platitudes uttered regarding the piling up of armaments by the three Great Powers concerned, Japan, Great Britain and the United States, every one knows that they are being piled up because of mutual jealousy and mutual suspicion among these Powers.

Take the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Few will challenge the statement of "the Spectator" that "now that Russia has ceased to be a menace either to China or to Japan, the foundations upon which the Alliance with Japan was made have ceased to exist." And yet, as we have seen, reluctance is being shown on the part both of Japan and Britain to abandon the alliance. Why? Because, it is hoped that the Alliance will prove of some help to the parties, so long as the Pacific problem remains unsettled and no understanding is come to with the United States. Great Britain is fully aware with what suspicious eyes the Americans view the Alliance. And yet the risk of wounding American susceptibilities is being faced, because no general understanding has yet been come to between Japan, Great Britain and the United States regarding the balance of power in the Pacific. It is to be hoped that the projected Conference will really pave the way to an amicable solution of the most perplexing problems of the Far East and the Pacific and thus minimise the chances of another world conflagration, which everyone fears will burst out in the not distant future in the Pacific. The solution can only come, if the Powers concerned give up their mutually suspicious attitudes. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is based on suspicion and it must go. It wounds the *amour propre* of both China and the United States. Nay, all Asia, including India, views it with suspicion.

Mr. B. Lennox Simpson, "Political Adviser to the Government of China," has so well summed up the psychology of the Far Eastern situation to-day, in a letter addressed to the "Spectator" in mail week, that we cannot resist the temptation to reproduce here what he says. He writes:—

> "There should normally be a certain equilibrium in the Far East, i.e., a balance between China and Japan, neither country being assigned a major place, but each treating the other on terms of perfect equality. This is plainly impossible so long as Japan is able to come to China daily and tell her, as I know from my daily work in Peking, that she is backed up by Britain in all she does, and that no matter what criticism may appear in the newspapers, the British Government will in the last analysis always support the Japanese Government in all she does throughout the Far East. This state of affairs practically leads to the intimidation of China by Japan, to all sorts of small and petty daily annoyances tending to depress and humiliate the official class and make them believe that there is no hope for China and it is no use to struggle against the great forces which confront her. But once you cancel the Alliance you will automatically place Japan in a different position. Where she has been unreasonable with China she will become reasonable and friendly, because being just as isolated from the West as other Asiatic countries, and without military and diplomatic bonds uniting her to a great Power as to-day, she will be inclined to look with a forgiving eye on her neighbour's shortcomings, sympathize with her in her distress, and in the end find common ground and solve all those difficulties which now divide the two countries."

Mr. Simpson is perfectly justified in stating later in his letter that "India thinks of this British military agreement in precisely the same way as China." He is also right in saying that so far from it having a symbolical value from the Imperial standpoint, it is looked upon by all Asiatic races other than Japan "as an affront to their dignity, and a discrimination in favour of one of the Orient races, simply because that race has shown herself able to use armed force more successfully than others." But, as Mr. Simpson warns, China is not likely to maintain for long her purely quiescent role As an Asiatic Power, Great Britain, if she does not give up her present attitude of self-sufficiency and hauteur, will find herself before long in an unenviable position of moral isolation among not only Asiatic peoples. Let Great Britain, instead of being the friend and partner of all bullies on the face of the earth, become a true champion of all weak and oppressed peoples and she will find that such championship will add more lustre to her imperial glory than any number of oil or cotton fields. Once Great Britain throws off the mantle of the dictator of the world, she will find that she has no more need to pile up armaments on the already overburdened shoulders o the British taxpayer. Her example will also prove a beaconlight to other nations similarly suffering from armament-mania.

## LAND ACQUISITION OR LEGALISED ROBBERY?

The operations of the Bombay City Improvement Trust with reference to land acquisition have been scandalous enough. Those on which the Development Directorate have embarked threaten to prove a veritable curse to the people. No one objects to land acquisition, even on a large scale, for really public purposes. But wholesale confiscation of the lands of the poor and middle classes for purposes which can hardly be called public or which have but very remote connection with objects of public utility, and on a scale too obviously beyond the real requirements, cannot by any stretch of imagination be described as serving any public purpose. Such acquisition is legalised robbery, if one may call a spade a spade. We have before us a lengthy memorial dated the 8th instant, addressed to the Governor in Council by the owners of land and houses in the villages of Devnur, Maravli, Mahul, Vadavli, Chembur, etc., situate in the island of Trombay, in which the extraordinary methods of land acquisition in the interests of the Bombay Development Directorate are fully described. Since the beginning of 1920 the Government of Bombay have confiscated, for so-called public purposes, no less than 9,000 acres. It may be that a considerable portion of the land thus acquired will be utilised for really public purposes, such as housing the poor, location of industries and so on. But simultaneously with these benevolent activities one notices also reprehensible tendencies, on the part of the Directorate, to profiteer and encourage profiteering. Under the name of "development", lands confiscated from the poor are being resold to capitalists and speculators. We cannot do better than reproduce here an extract from the memorical above referred to, which shows how unjustly the redistribution of land acquired for "public purposes" is proceeding:—

> Instances are not wanting where Government have notified lands for acquisition and then ultimately found that those lands were not suitable for the specific purposes in view. Not to go beyond the Island of Trombay it may be mentioned that by a notification issued by the Government in the year 1861, a large tract of land included in the sanad for the village of Mahul admeasuring about 150 acres was stated to be required for a public purpose, viz., quarrying purposes in connection with Harbour Defence Works. The said land was acquired but not used for the public purposes mentioned. Thereafter when the former owners applied for the return of the said land to them on their refunding the compensation monies which they had received for the land their application was refused and the bulk of the land has been demised recently by Government to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji. Again in the year 1918-19 about 500 acres of land at Chembur were compulsorily acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for the purposes of a jail and poor agriculturists deprived of their lands. Two years have elapsed since the acquisition and nothing has yet been done and the lands still lie waste and uncultivated. Again land belonging to some of the Memorialists at Mahul being S. No. 72 adjoining Pirpao was removed from the names of the owners without their knowledge. On the owners coming to know of this they addressed several letters to Government in the matter and ultimately a reply was received that the land had been removed under the orders of Government from the name of the owners as the same was required by Government. No proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act were taken nor was any compensation paid. Not even a show was made of any necessity for the land and yet land which had been in the possession of the owners and had been expressly granted to their ancestors in perpetuity was taken away from the owners at the sweet will of the Government. What is stranger still is that when the owners applied for copies of the orders of Government under which their lands had been taken away from them, they were curtly informed that the copies of the Government orders could not be furnished. These lands, it is understood, have also been demised by Government to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji and the strangest part of all is that these lands so leased to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji have not been notified for acquisition. Instances of notifications of acquisitions of land on the ground that they were required for specific public purposes and of the lands not being used for the specific purposes could be multiplied.

We stand aghast at the Bolshevik schemes for the nationalisation of land. Under Bolshevik rule, it is the rich that have to suffer for the benefit of the poor. But what do we find here? We see the poor robbed of their lands for the sake of the rich! Are not operations like those of the Development Directorate calculated to engender Bolshevism among the people? The Directorate has no clear idea of what extent of land it will require for its purposes. As illimitable powers have been vested in it by Government, it proceeds to exercise them with a high hand, regardless of consequences Unless a halt is called in the mad career of this body and proper public control exercised over its operations, we shudder at the extent of the miseries it will entail on the poor and middle class population of this city and the suburbs and the terrible disillusionment that will overtake all those concerned before many years are past.

## Notes of the Day

### Spoiling the Gift.

The English papers received by the last mail publish a fuller report of Mr. Churchill's speech at the Imperial Conference on June 22nd, in which he outlined the conditions obtaining in the Crown Colonies, but the report does not give any further extracts from Mr. Churchill's speech, bearing on the position of Indians, than those cabled by Reuter three weeks back. Mr. Churchill defined the ideal that the British Empire should set before itself—that "there should be no barrier of race, colour, or creed which should prevent any man by merit from reaching any station if he is fitted for it." If Mr. Churchill had stopped there no one would have taken exception to his definition, but, unfortunately, he proceeded to hedge this ideal round with a proviso that "such a principle had to be very carefully and gradually applied." It is strange that Mr. Churchill did not realise that the proviso robs the ideal of whatever moral force and sublimity of conception it has. Only the other day Lord Reading defined another ideal of British administration, namely, that "there can be no trace and must be no trace of racial inequality." If this ideal too were to be hedged round with the proviso that the principle underlying it had to be "very carefully and gradually" applied, it would remain no more an ideal, but a convenient excuse to set it at naught, as we, indeed, find it to be the case in India. These ideals are on a par with the ideals of conduct enunciated in the Ten Commandments. How would Mr. Churchill like commandments like, "Thou shalt not steal" or "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour" to be subjected to the proviso that "the principle had to be very carefully and gradually applied?" Any departure from the ideal enunciated by Mr. Churchill, on whatever grounds, is sure to result in injustice; and unless Mr. Churchill is prepared to admit that the Empire can continue to exist on the foundations of injustice, it is time that he disabused his mind of any notion that the ideal he has outlined is capable of being subjected to a proviso like that he has suggested. In his latest utterance on the subject, as reported by Reuter's to-day, he merely varies his phraseology by stating that "they must make continuous efforts to live up to the principle" which carries us no further than that it "had to be carefully and gradually applied."

### Strict Justice

One of the resolutions which Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar proposes to move in the Legislative Assembly recommends Government to amend the Criminal Procedure Code so as to do away with the necessity of obtaining the local Government's sanction previous to the institution of criminal prosecution against officials who have acted illegally in suppressing riots and unlawful assemblies. Experience has proved that Government is most reluctant in giving the necessary sanction to prosecute its officials and much injustice has resulted from the legal restriction. No canons of justice or considerations of public safety can justify the special immunity to officials. Government, by vesting the discretion in itself whether to grant the sanction or not, assumes the role of Judge in a case in which its own instrument, that is to say itself, is the accused. This double role is not conducive to strict justice. There is, of course, the risk of frivolous prosecutions being started by irresponsible or maliciously inclined persons. But, Mr. Ayyar meets this objection by providing that all prosecutions against officials should be instituted and be triable by a Sessions Court. There should be no objection to such a course even from the side of Government, as the official will be assured of a fair trial in a Sessions Court. Let us see whether the Government of India yields on this very reasonable point and justifies its claim to be the custodian of strict justice.

### A Missed Opportunity.

The ways of the Liberals—cum-Cooperators are mysterious, indeed! They have succeeded in carrying, in the teeth of official opposition, a resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council demanding an impartial enquiry into the Rajshahi Jail affair, in which, in the course of the police hunt for escaped convicts, some innocent villagers were shot dead and a great many others were harassed. But strangely enough, these very cooperators could not muster sufficient courage to demand a similar investigation into the equally grave, if not graver, outrage on the tea garden labourers at Chandpur railway station. A resolution was moved in the Council for such an enquiry, but some of the Cooperators became lukewarm when it came to voting and the resolution was lost. We do not minimise the seriousness of the Rajshahi tragedy, but, surely, the Chandpur outrage, committed as it was in such an open and deliberate way as to humiliate the entire people of Bengal, deserved an equally strict and impartial investigation. But this the non-official members have failed to insist on. Do the Cooperators imagine that by blowing hot and cold in this fashion they will impress the bureaucracy or hasten the dawn of the "Democracy," which they tell us they have in view?

### Protesting Too Much.

Between the disclaimers of the Government of India and Sir P. Lloyd Graeme and the insinuations of the spokesmen of Manchester, it is difficult to make out where lies the truth regarding the exclusion of India from the Export Credit Scheme. The former deny that the failure of some of the Indian merchants to meet their "obligations" to Manchester firms weighed with them when they proposed the exclusion, while the latter go on making all sorts of allegations against Indian merchants,—allegations which, strangely enough, Sir P. Lloyd Graeme does nothing to deprecate and which are calculated to raise strong doubts in the mind of any impartial observer whether, after all, the Government of India and Sir P. Lloyd Graeme are not protesting too much when they allege that the circumstances mentioned by men like Mr. A. M. Samuel did not weigh with them at all. If those circumstances had nothing to do with the decision, Sir P. Lloyd Graeme ought to have taken the opportunity to rebuke those who persisted in repeating the slander against Indian merchants. Mr. Samuel indulged in pure fiction when he alleged that the outcry against meeting the bills "had been engineered by a section of the non-cooperator importers." Neither Mr. Manmohandas Ramji nor all of his colleagues of the Piecegoods Merchants' Association are non-cooperators. To represent the outcry as emanating from non-cooperators is a dishonest move which Manchester ought to be ashamed to countenance.

### Spinning Wheel and Cooperative System.

The current number of the "Bombay Cooperative Quarterly" contains an article on the "Spinning Wheel and the Cooperative System" by Mr. K. R. Kulkarni, which should give food for reflection to those who find in the Charkha movement nothing but a subject for scoffing. After pointing out that the ryot has grown poor largely because of his inability to utilise his leisure well, Mr. Kulkarni shows that if the peasantry have spinning to add to their slender resources they can fight pauperism on an economic basis and withstand the ravages of famine and adds that "if the mass of our agriculturist population were made to realise the immense potentialities of the Charkha movement as a factor in securing self-sufficiency and economic independence their future history will be written differently." Mr. Kulkarni then proceeds to indicate "how the spinning wheel movement can best be organised and popularised on cooperative lines. He says:

> "Members of the agricultural and wavting classes and their families, preferably women, who promise to take to spinning may, in any village, be induced to group themselves into a cooperative society and asked to contribute a small initial working capital. To start with, the number joining the society should be in each case 20 at least. The model bye-laws contained in leaflet F or E E issued by the Cooperative Department, amended so as to meet local conditions, may be filled up and signed by the applicants and then sent to the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bombay, for registration. The society would be able to obtain, after registration, a loan of a few hundred rupees from Government free of interest for some time and then at a moderate rate of interest. Each member, moreover, would be supplied, as a loan, a spinning machine and its initial equipment or a free grant of Rs. 10 for the purpose. The loan obtained from Government should be utilized in giving cash loans to members for buying cotton wholesale for purpose of spinning into yarn and sale to local weavers or at the nearest local bazar. If the manufactured yarn be sold collectively through the society, the latter will be able to obtain better bargains. If loans are granted to weavers it will be on condition that they use the homespun yarn only for preparing khadi. If there be no local market for the yarn it should be sent to the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank which will do its best to effect sales on behalf of such societies. It might almost be asked whether it is not possible to put the Charkha Movement into operation otherwise than in the manner suggested above. There are ways and means, but sporadic and unco-ordinated efforts do not generally prove of much avail and the business is well adapted to being organized cooperatively.

The plan which Mr. Kulkarni suggests is one which those who do not belong to the Non-Cooperation movement may well adopt.

### Three Classical Concerts.

Bombay being one of the most unmusical cities of India, stands obviously in need of musical education, and its public has, we think, a strong desire to hear good music. In this connection the series of three Classical Concerts to be given on July 27th (at Y.W.C.A. Hall, Mayo Road), August 17th (at Town Hall) and September 15th (at Y.W.C.A. Hall, Mayo Road) respectively will be welcome as a long-sought opportunity by many people. Both the Eastern and the Western schools of music will be represented in the programme, which includes the names of Indian as well as European performers. An additional attraction of these concerts is the fact that those who go to them will indirectly help a cause which is dear to many in Bombay, since the proceeds are to be devoted to the Women's University Settlement Extension Fund.

# PROSPECTS OF IRISH PEACE.

## WIDESPREAD OPTIMISIM.

### "DAILY EXPRESS" ON BONE OF CONTENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

On almost every hand there is widespread optimism with regard to the unexpectedly good progress which has been made with Irish conversations and the prospects of Peace. Although the Ministers have maintained strictest secrecy, the cheerfulness of their demeanour is significantly unmistakable and in responsible circles it is considered that the differences are not deemed incapable of adjustment.

Meanwhile the "Daily Express" declares that Mr. DeValera has offered Ulster at least all the powers possessed under the Home Rule Act. The journal says that the real bone of contention is Ireland's contribution of £18,000,000 sterling annually to the Imperial Exchequer and Sinn Fein wants to be relieved of this burden and thus be placed on the same basis as the Dominions, but it is stated that this would raise England's Income Tax to eight shillings in a pound and correspondingly effect considerable decrease in the Irish Income Tax.

## SELF-DETERMINATION FOR IRELAND.

### "NO COMPROMISE "SAYS MR. DE, VA ERA,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 18.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed outside the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Southwark today, when Mr. De Valera and other members of the Irish Delegation in London attended Mass. A vast crowd loudly cheered Mr. De Valera and sang "God save Ireland" which an Irish Band played. Two of the delegates were carried shoulder high to their motor cars. Mr. De Valera has issued a statement denying the reports that he has made certain compromise demands. He says that he has only demanded recognition and self-determination for the Irish nation.

## DOMINION MINISTERS AT CROYDON AERODROME.

### WITNESS REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENTS IN AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

The Dominion Ministers who are attending the Imperial Conference visited the Croydon aerodrome to-day and inspected Commercial aircraft and the entire organisation of the Air terminus including wireless, the night-flying system, customs, medical and the Air-Mail systems. They witnessed the departure of the machines employed on continental services and subsequently listened to a report by wireless telephone from a Pilot crossing the Channel. The visitors later proceeded on a eight hobs cruise in R. 33. It is interesting to note that the new airship designs, which are being prepared by Britain and Germany, give a greatly improved performance and render Possible transport of fifty persons and thirteen and half tons of freight. The new craft will be able to reach Egypt in forty hours.

## INTER-'VARSITY AERIAL RACE.

### CAMBRIDGE BEATS OXFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. at 1-30 p.m. July 18.

In the Inter-'Varsity Aerial race from Hendon to Epping, Hertford and back to Hendon, a total distance of 129 miles, Cambridge beat Oxford by 29 points to 13.

## COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND.

### NO CHANGE AFTER ALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. at 1-30 p.m. July 18.

The "Labour Gazette" shows that the cost of living on July 1st had not changed but compared with that prevailing on June 1st, there was a decrease in some prices which, however, was counter-balanced by an increase in others.

## CABLE ITEM.

A verdict of Suicide whilst of unsound mind was returned at the inquest on the body of Mrs. Agnes Mackay said to be the wife of a Ceylon tea planters, who threw herself from the window of her flat in Belgravia. Evidence showed her to be very extravagant and embarassed by debt and also neurasthenic. Mrs. Mackay had married again erroneously believing that her first husband was dead.

The Cross of Bath has been conferred upon Viscount Ullswater, formerly Mr. Lowther, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons.

# COLONIAL OFFICE ESTIMATES.

## STATEMENT BY MR. CHURCHILL.

### PROBLEMS OF NEAR EAST & MIDDLE EAST DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 18.

At the resumption of the debate on the Colonial Office Estimates in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill dealing with the problems in East Africa pointed out that there were the White Settlers, the Indian Immigrants and the Native population there and intercourse between those races constitutes a most delicate and baffling problem. It would be a great mistake for the members of any part of the House to take up the cause of any one of those races and run it for what it was worth to the exclusion of the difficult position of others. He had some knowledge of the Native population. They were the weakest and the most helpless population and it was for us to see that they were better and not worse off for our responsibility for the government of the country. (Cheers.)

STATUS OF A MAN IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

The case of Indian was one of very great difficulty in the first place owing to the relations between the Indian and White Settlers and in the second, owing to relations between the Indians and the Natives which were by no means so ideal as sometimes represented. They must make continuous effort to live up to the principle that racial distinctions should not determine the status or position of any man in the British Empire, who otherwise was qualified to occupy a position or exercise a function of responsibility.

Turning to the Middle East, Mr. Churchill, said he grudged every shilling of the huge military expenditure on Mesopotamia and the Middle East when he remembered the only tiny sums we were able to obtain to develop our tropical possessions. The Middle East comprised arid countries but Africa was a fertile country with docile population asking only to be well and wisely treated in order to develop its great economic capacity whereas the deserts of the Middle East were unduly stocked with peppery, pugnacious and proud politicians and theologians, extremely well-armed and extremely hard up. He was glad to say that the misunderstanding with the Imam were changing. He had recently sent a delegation with two large Arab Horses with coffee and raisins to Aden charged with making a settlement of all the outstanding questions and consequently, Mr. Churchill hoped that the reduction of the forces at Aden would be possible. The India Office had, moreover, kindly handed over Aden to the Colonial Office and he hoped to amalgamate the administration of Aden with that of Somaliland, whose interests were closely related. This would effect a saving in the military expenditure of from 2 to 3 hundred thousand sterling annually.

REDUCING ARMY IN MESPOT.

Mr. Churchill pointed out that forty-five battalions in Mesopotamia at the beginning of the year had fallen to twenty-two while the military auhorities had submitted a proposal for reducing the garrison to eight next year, owing to the improved political position and increased influence of Air arm.

The Air Route from Baghdad to Cairo was now in operation and a couple of days ago five aeroplane had traversed the entire distance in eleven hours compared with four or five weeks taken by steamers.

The candidature of Eimer Feisul had progressed favourably and Emir Feisul had arrived in Mesopotamia and was warmly welcomed at Basrah, Baghdad etc., while the President of Arab Council of State who might have aspired to the candidature had himself proposed that Emir Feisul should be invited to assume the Crown.

Whatever the outcome of the war between the Greeks and the Turks, British interests would be placed at a uniform disadvantage. The greatest interests in the Middle East were the British and he believed that French interest was to secure cessation of this protracted, vicious and malicious strife. Concluding Mr. Churchill laid emphasis upon the need for arriving at satisfactory peace with Turkey and to procure cessation of hostilities which were still ruining the whole of these unfortunate areas of the East. (Cheers).

## TRIAL OF GERMAN WAR-CRIMINALS.

### DITTMAR AND BOLDT GET FOUR YEARS EACH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. at 1-30 p.m. July 18.

Leipsiz.—Dittmar and Boldt have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment without hard labour and Dittmar in addition has been dismissed from the Reichswehr.

# WHAT TO DO WITH FOREIGN CLOTH.

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE COLLECTION.

### FOR DESTRUCTION OR EXPORTATION.

### CLOTH OF FOREIGN YARN--NOT SWADESHI.

### PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S INJUNCTIONS.

The sub-committee of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee invites all the District Congress Committees within the Province of Bombay to utilise every available volunteer for th epurpose of paying house to house visits and collecting all the foreign cloth that might be discarded by the citizens.

The citizens should be requested to deliver all wearing apparel made of foreign cloth and to state whether they wish it to be destroyed or sent to Smyrna or any other place out of India.

All cloth, made of foreign yarn, whether cotton, wool or silk, partly or wholly, although it may be woven in India is to be deemed as foreign cloth.

A receipt for the articles so received, describing the number of cotton, woollen, silk and embroidered articles should be passed, and a duplicate should be kept by the volunteer.

DUTY OF VOLUNTEERS.

Every volunteer should be strictly instructed not to enter into long arguments with citizens. He should deliver to them the appeal of the Committee, explain it, if required, and otherwise approach them respectfully, and not show any sign of resentment, if no foreign cloth is given to him.

No cloth, which is not hand woven out of hand-spun yarn both as to warp and woof, is to be regarded as khadi.

In the opinion of the Committee all the members of the Provincial Congress Committee and other elective bodies should wear nothing but handspun and handwoven cloth. All other Non-Cooperators may wear mill-made dhoties, when they cannot procure whole khadi dhoties.

Mill-made cloth, in which foreign yarn is used, is not to be regarded as Swadeshi. Thus Madura, Bengal and Maharashtra handwoven saris, which are made of foreign yarn, cannot be regarded as Swadeshi.

PUBLIC MEETING ON 1ST AUGUST.

On the first day of August there should be a public meeting in the evening at which several platforms will be improvised from which Mahatma Gandhi's written speech will be read. At this meeting all the foreign cloth collected for destruction will be burnt.

The Committee trusts that all Mercantile Offices and Markets will be closed at 5 o'clock in order to allow the citizens to attend the meeting.

The Committee trusts that no one who does not desire to adopt Swadeshi, and therefore, does not wish to wear khadi dress, or at least dress made of cloth manufactured in the Indian Mills where only Swadeshi yarn is used, will attend the gathering.

In the opinion of the Committee, the least that the country owes to the memory of the Lokamanya, is that those who at the function should adopt Swadeshi. It is hoped that the gathering will be at least as large as the one that assembled on the Chowpatty sands at the time of the funeral on the 1st day of Ahgust last.

## MR. YAKUB HASSAN.

### RELEASED FROM COIMBATORE JAIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, July 18.

Under orders from Government, Mr. Yakub Hussain was released from the Central Jail at 2/30 p.m., yesterday. People accorded him reception, and at the meeting held in Ghandhi Chowk, he addressed the audience of over 2000 people. He appealed for men for Congress membership.

## RELEASED ON UNDERTAKING.

OOTACAMUND,, July 18.

The Madras Government issues the following press communique under date 16th July:—It has always been open to Mr. Yakub Hasan to leave the prison by executing the bond demanded of him by the District Magistrate of Malabar. Since last May it has been also open to him to leave the prison by an undertaking not to visit Malabar if released. Mr. Yakub Hassan has hitherto declined to take either course. Now an outbreak of cholera having occurred in the warders' lines attached to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and Mr. Yakub Hasan's health being indifferent, he was informed of the outbreak by the Medical Officer and has promised in writing that if he is released he will not go to the Malabar District. In the circumstances the Government have directed the release of Mr. Yakub Hasan under section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

## INDIAN PROBLEM IN E. AFRICA.

### E. A INDIAN CONGRESS DEPUTATION

(From a Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, July 7.

At the time when the question of the Indians in East Africa is being reconsidered by the Colonial and India Offices, for final settlement, the Governors of Kenya and Uganda are summoned Home. The E. A. Indian National Congress has resolved to send a deputation of Indians for propaganda in England on the occasion. Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Varma, Bar.-at-Law, have already left by the s. s. Garth Castle and it is expected that Messrs. Phadke from Nairobi and Biharilal Anantani from Zanzibar will leave for England by the s. s. Dumbia.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The Bombay monsoon has strengthened generally, through low pressure still lies further south than usual and Bay monsoon Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, north Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls occurred in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, east and north Punjab, east Gujerat, Malabar, southeast Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts:—Cherrapunji three inches, Dinajpur one, Jalpaiguri Purnea four, Darbhanga, Bahraich two, Mussooree three, Chakrata one and half, Delhi three quarters, Bikaner four, Kotah three quarters, Surat three, Hoshangabad, Ratnagiri one, Bombay three, Marmagoa one and half, Sholapur one, Salem and Cuddapah one and half.

Forecast:—Extension in east of Central Provinces, United Provinces and Punjab.

## FOO\ NICIPALITY.

### TO PRESENT ADDRESS TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

### UNVEILING OF LOKAMANYA'S PORTRAIT.

We received a telephonic message last night to the effect that the Poona City Municipality unanimously resolved yesterday evening to present an address to Mahatma Gandhi on his visit to Poona on the occasion of the celebration of Lokamanya Tilak's anniversary.

It was also resolved by the Municipality to unveil the portrait of Lok. Tilak prepared by the Municipality.

Both the functions, the message added, would be performed at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday morning in the maidan, opposite the Reay Market.

## MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE TO ALIGARH.

Mr. A. M. Khawaja wires from Aligarh under date July 16th:—

"Mahatma Gandhi has sent a message to the effect that the Aligarh affairs have deeply grieved him, and that now when the goal is so near, the residents of Aligarh would, he hopes, not set the clock back by showing any weakness in the form of losing patience or resorting to violence or disowning responsibility for violence committed by any section of the public whether Non-Cooperators or not. This message has been circulated both in Urdu and Hindi and strong efforts are being made by the local leaders to discover the truth."

## AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

### GOAN COMMUNITY'S PROTEST

A public meeting of the Goan community was held in the hall of the Instituto-Lusitania on Sunday when a resolution was passed expressing "the indignation of the community at the high-handed action of the four Portuguese military officers in taking the law into their own hands by committing a dastardly assault on Mr. Liberio Pereira, Editor of "A Terra" of Marmagoa." Telegrams and cables, asking for redress, were sent to the Governor-General of Portuguese India, the Minister of Colonies and the President of the Portuguese Republic respectively. A message of sympathy was also sent to Mr. Pereira.

The following is an extract from the comments of the "O Amigo Do Povo Goano" of Bombay on the assault.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the cowardly attack perpetrated on his person by four military officers.

He was ensnared from his office by these four men on a pretence of meeting some other officers forced into a motor car, and then alone and defenceless was almost done to death.

If we were told that some ruffians waylaid Mr. Liberio Pereira and committed such an act, it was conceivable. But to know that men of refinement, men of rank and position, men of education, men of much-talked western civilization, met together four in number, unblushingly hatched a plot, entered the sanctum of the Editor, beguiled him to leave his office by falsehood, kidnapped him into a motor car, and four against one victimised him to their brutal excesses, is a crime which is never excusable. It will never do to tolerate it.

# "DAILY GRAPHIC" LIBEL CASE

## VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS.

### ARTICLES "TENDED TO PROMOTE UNREST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 18.

At the conclusion of the action brought by Mrs. Besant against the "Daily Graphic" for a thousand pounds sterling for alleged slander which commenced at Edinburgh on July 12th, the Jury returned a unanimous verdict that the defendants were justified in calling the articles written by the plaintiff in "New India" seditious, because in view of the period and the circumstances when they appeared they tended to promote unrest.

## HON. MR. V. S. SASTRI'S PROGRAMME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 18.

It is understood that Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri will remain in England until the conclusion of the Imperial Conference, when he will undertake an enquiry of considerable importance in India, whither he will sail in October.

## REVIVAL IN COTTON TRADE.

### INCREASE IN WORKING HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. at 1-30 p.m. July 18.

An indication of the revival in Cotton trade is afforded by the decision of the Federation of the Master Cotton-spinners' Associations to increase the working hours of cotton mills from 24 to 35 hours per week, in the American section while in the Egyptians section firms are allowed to go on full time from July 18th. It is noteworthy that the unemployed registered in the Exchanges yesterday were 50,100 less than last week.

## ALBERT MEDALS FOR BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

The "London Gazette" announces that Albert Medals have been awarded to Lieutenant Ian Wiliam Galbraith of the 19th Lancers (Fanes Horse) and to Subadar-Major Ellayya of the 1/88 Carnatic Infantry for gallantry in life saving at St. Thomas Mount Arsena Madras in June last year. These officers averted a great disaster by the removal of a quantity of aerial bombs which were in imminent danger of exploding through fire.

Albert Medal has also been awarded to Sepoy Raghu Nandan Singh of 2/150 Indian Infantry for gallantry in life-saving at Piaza Raghza in July of last year, when he snatched up a burning bomb and threw it from the danger area to safety.

## MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

### MARKET SHOWING CONSIDERABLE STRENGTH,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

Messrs. Montagu's Report says that the market has shown considerable strength during the past week largely owing to the demand from China arising out of the difficuulties of certain Eastern Banking Institution. The appreciation of the United States dollar has accentuated the indisposition of the American operators to let out the supplies but the Continent and elsewhere have provided substantial amounts and further assistance of this sort can be expected.

## SIR G. CARMICHAEL GETS L. L. D. OF ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 18.

On the Aberdeen University Graduation Day the Doctorate of Law was conferred upon Sir George Carmichael of Bombay in recognition of his services in India.

## SIR. NITRATAN SARKAR GETS HON. L.L. D. OF EDINBURGH UNIVERCITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 18.

At the Graduation ceremony at the Edinburgh University the Honorary Doctorate of Laws was conferred on Sir Nitratan Sircar.

# "NO PEACE TURKEY."

## SO LONG AS NON-TURKS ARE UNDER TURKISH RULE.

### STATEMENT BY GREEK PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 18.

Athens.—In the Chamber M. Gounaris said that Peace with Turkey was impossible as long as the non-Turks were under Turkish yoke. M. Gounaris declared that the atrocities at Ismidt were committed by the exasperated inhabitants who were compelled to leave their homes and sacrifice everything. The Army had not participated in atrocities but had restored order.

## GREEK OFFENSIVE.

### TROOPS ADVANCING TOWARDS ESKISHEHR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 18.

A communique from Athens states that the Greek troops are advancing in the direction of Eskishehr and Kutalia and are meeting with no serious opposition.

## GREEK CLAIMS OF VICTORIES.

### "SUCCESSFUL ON ALL POINTS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 18.

A Greek communique dated July 17th claims that after a general engagement Greek troops have captured the enemy's prepared lines. The Greeks have been victorious at all points in the fierce battle which lasted all day. A turning movement compelled the enemy to retreat in disorder pursued. The enemy's resistance is breaking up and there is good prospect of our completely enveloping Kutahia.

## KEMAL PASHA ASSUMES CHIEF COMMAND.

### TURKISH VIEW OF REVISION OF SEVRES TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 18.

A Constantinople message says that the Greek offensive is developing along the line Kaserkeuy-Ismidt and east of Brusa. Kemalist troops are withdrawing along the whole front "in accordance with instructions." Mustapha Kemal Pasha has left Angora for the front to assume chief the command of the Kemalist armies.

Izzet Pasha, Turkish Foreign Minister, in the course of an interview deplored the bloodshed which, he said, could be ended by the intervention of the allies. With regard to the revision of the Treaty of Sevres, Izzet said that Turks did not repudiate their obligations but they could not consent to the establishment of zones of influence, likely to prejudice their economic development and impair their sovereign rights.

## GENERAL MOBILISATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

### PROBABLY TO SUPPORT KEMALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 18.

A message from Helsingfors says it is semi-officially stated that the Soviet Government has ordered a general mobilisation in Russia either against Esthonia, Latvia or Lithuania or to support Kemalists against the Greeks.

## DEATH DUE TO CRUSHING OF AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. at 1-30 p.m. July 18.

At the Inquest on Hawker, who was killed at Hendon owing to his machine bursting into flames on landing, the medical evidence showed that he had for a long time been suffering from the tuberculosis of the spine and post mortem discovered abscess in the spine. A verdict was returned that the death was due to the crashing of an aeroplane of which Hawker lost control owing to physical disability, otherwise, misadventure.

# INDIAN MUSLIMS' DEMANDS.

## LORD READING'S DUTY.

### MOULANA MAHOMED ALI EXPLAINS 'APOLOGY.'

#### SPEECHES AT KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

The following are excerpts from the inaugural address of Mr. Mahomed Ali, the President of the Khilafat Conference, which commenced its sittings at Karachi on the 6th instant:—

I want you to understand that the apology is meant for you. We can never apologize to a Government which has to make penance to God for terrible sins. Our assurance to deprecate violence is not believed and our sincerity is doubted. But our sincerity is not on trial. The sincerity of Lord Reading is on trial. The sincerity of Premier Lloyd George is on trial. Do we need make promises before one who has made and broken his solemn pledges? No Englishman has a right to expect this. Promises regarding the exclusion of Mecca, Madina, Baghdad and Karbala from the zone of war, were all broken. Then we had the threats of prosecution. Believe me, Lord Reading never had any intention of lodging one. To decide things like this in meetings of the Executive Council is nothing more than a stroke of diplomacy. Lord Reading knew full well that to prosecute us was like a war against the whole nation. We want no war. We are equally, rather more responsible for the safety of 33 crores Lord Reading will walk out after 5 years but we are the children of the soil and our responsibility is greater than that of the Bureaucracy. General Dyer and Sir M. Michael O'Dyer showed a fine sense of responsibility for the safety of Indian life. If India forgets Amritsar and Khilafat, may God raise such a storm from Karachi as would sweep off the whole country. As regards forgiveness, we are ready for it but it should be earned. Lord Reading has pleaded for it before the Liberal League. But what change of attitude has occurred in the Civilian attitude, I ask? I have known Sir William Vincent since the days of his secretaryship to Sir Ali Imam. If he apologizes on behalf of Civilians then I could feel convinced of the change of attitude. So long as the pension to General Dyer is continued, I cannot be convinced. The Viceroy has expressed surprise why people should dig out the two years old corpse but in the words of the Holy Koran "Those who die in God's way are not dead."

One result of the Gandhi-Reading interview is that the by-word "come into my little parlour, said the spider to the fly," has come to be true. A little fly went in but came out buzzing. The result is that Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Nehru have refused to interview th Viceroy.

THE JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

The Viceroy in his reply to the Ahmadia Address says.—"The endeavours of Indian Muslims have not been fruitless." What Muslim are those? Are Ali Brothers and Moulana Abdul Bari among them? Who are then the other heroes who have fought for this. Surely it is Kamal Pasha's sword which has brought about this success and not the advocacy of British Ministers. The Viceroy further said, "I do not mean all that was promised is possible" but I do declare that "hardly possible will soon become a certainty for we do not rely on the Government but on God. Regarding Jaziratul-Arab I have to say that the Prophet in his last breath committed the mandate of the Jaziratul-Arab to us and not to the Jews and Christians and here it is inscribed on the board under which I stand. The Government is now pleading for the Jews who were driven away from Europe. In their name Palestine is being secured for good. Mr. Lloyd George characterized Lord Allenbey's victory as the most triumphat and final crusade. To-day he calls upon the English missionaries to keep religion apart from politics. What an irony it is! Regarding Amir Feisul who is now reported to get Baghdad and is said to have received a procession and great ovation, have only got to say that those who know what reception was given to the Duke of Connaught will readily understand the nature of the Baghdad procession. Amir Feisul has been driven out from Syria and it is a condign punishment from God. Why is Amir Feisul made candidate for the throne of Mesopotamia? Simply because he is penniless! The revenues of the Sharif have dwindled down owing to cessation of pilgrims. So Amir Feisul has to depend upon the alms of the English and would be easily amenable to their wishes. But to guard against the Sharif and Feisul turning against Britain, another trump card is kept in readiness. It is Ibn-Saood who is receiving sixty thousand pounds per mensem, and kept ready to succeed the Sharif if necessary. What is the condition of the Kaaba and Medina? Are they free from British domination? I say it on the authority of Feisul's secretary that no letters, not even confidential letters reach Medina uncensored. When Emir Feisul was in Italy I told him that he complained of the Turks and perhaps he was right, but the Turks had never fallen to such abject depths as he had done. The city which God called "Baladul Amin" (the City of Peace) no more remained as such through his own (Feisul's) instrumentality. Sheikhul-Hind who had sought protection in Medina was handed over to the enemies of Islam and surely the malediction of God and his angels would fall on him (Feisul). I still pray that they may repent of their sins.

INSTITUTION OF KHILAFAT.

Now I must say something on the institution of Khilafat. You can imagine its importance from the concern displayed by Mussalmans to elect the Prophet's successor on his death even before interring his remains; who there are then, I ask, that consider worldly interests, marriages and the like to be of greater importance than "Khilafat." It is true we have no Siddiks, Umars, Usmans or Assad-ullah-e-Shahibs (the Unconquered Lion which was the permanent epithet of Ali) among us, but victory is from God. When Mahomed Bin Kasim came to Sind the Rajas ridiculed his meagre forces and were vain of their armaments and elephants. The eaters of dates and camel milk were despised by the powerful Rajas. But Mahomed Bin Kassim told them, "You rely upon elephants but we upon God. God in his Holy Book has told us, 'Do you not know what God did to the people of elephants.'"

HOLY PLACES OF ISLAM.

Messrs. Lloyd George and Montagu have failed to give us satisfaction on the question of Mecca and other Holy Places. And what to say of Adan? I understand that Adan is to be entrusted to the Colonial Government. Lord Reading is no more to be its master, but Mr. Churchill. I wish however, to assure you that it is not going to remain under the charge of either. It is included in Jaziratul-Arab and it must have its proper master. Is it our duty only to sit as custodians of graves? If that is so I love an Indian grave more than the rest and I would wish before Adrianople the ancient seat of Khilafat is suffered to remain under Greek flag, may God turn the whole Muslim world into a grave yard where I may sit as a custodian.

Seth Chhotani and Dr. Ansari asked Mr. Lloyd George whether he would agree to entrust Thrace to an International Government. He said "that is not in our boat. Regarding Symrna the Premier would say "It is a French view that some other arrangement should be made about it." Curious enough that the British Ministers want to lay their sins at the doors of their Allies.

SMYRNA QUESTION.

Regarding the question of Smyrna he said that the loss of that port to the Turks would mean, as he had explained to Mr. L. George in his interview with him when he went to England as a member of the Khilafat Deputation, not only their (the Turks') going out of Europe but walking out of Asia Minor to boot. He accused the British of partiality and covent help to Greece. France, Mr. Mahomed Ali asserted, had always liked to help Turkey but England had frustrated its efforts. Whenever in any Peace Conference the Turkish question came up for discussion, the British arranged to have some German question tacked out to it, so that if the French took up an attitude friendly to Turkey, the British would take up a pro-German position, resulting in the French going in to the detriment of the Turkish interests. He was of opinion that no ally of England was so inimical to Turkey as England herself. France had always a good word to put in for Turkey and was prepared to concede a lot to her. Italy had withdrawn all her troops from the Turkish soil. It was England that still persistently refused to take back her troops (consisting mostly of Indian mercenaries) from Constantinople and other places. He challenged the Viceroy's statement that Great Britain had assumed a position of impartial neutrality in the present Greco-Turkish War. "The British give certain terms to the two belligerents and say: If the Turks do not obey them, we shall help the Greeks, but if the Greeks do not agree to the very terms, we shall let them alone." Is this neutrality, is this impartiality?" Mr. Mahomed Ali further added, "Say what the Government will, do what it may I declare emphatically unequivocally, the British are our enemies and the enemies of our faith—Islam. I don't care if the Government hang me for this statement, but there it is". He said that Lord Reading accused the Khilafatists of not basing their statements on facts. He could say with authority, however, that the meanest of them who knew anything about Khilafat and worked for it, knew more than the present Viceroy and to others like him.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu first spoke in English and afterwards in Urdu in the Khilafat Conference held at Karachi for the benefit of those who did not understand English. "I come to represent, my brethren of Islam," she began, "your Hindu compatriots, Hindu men and Hindu women, especially Hindu women, and to show their sympathy for the great cause, the cause of Right and Justice, that you are struggling for. I have just now seen many men weeping, many bulky, bearded men weeping like weak women. Their tears put them not to shame but show the heart, the strong heart beating in their breast. Let me assure you, my Moslem countrymen, if any assurance were needed, that we Hindus, men and women, shall fight and die for Islam, for the victory of Islam, which is our own victory. Swaraj and Khilafat are one and the same question for me. I say this not only by way of an assurance to you, Moslems of India, but by way of a warning to the Olympians of Simla to take note. Let them understand and understand well that victory for India is victory for Angora, for Palestine, for all the holy places of Islam, and India shall be victorious."

In Urdu she said, "Forgive me my Moslem brothers, that I, a weak, foolish woman in your eyes, stand before you with my face uncovered, without any purda. But remember, my brothers of Islam, on the battlefield of truth (Haq), in the war of virtue, there need be no parda, no distinction of sex. Sacrifice is what everyone of us, man or woman, is called upon to make. Hindu though I am, I can understand your feelings, and my heart can beat in sympathy with yours. Mecca must surely be as dear to you as Kashi, Gaya and Mathura are to me. Let me appeal to you to be men, to fear nothing, to have courage to be full of faith. Courage and faith alone will win you victory. Be ready for the battlefield where courage shall be your only armour and sacrifice your only weapon."

Mrs. Naidu was enthusiastically received and her remarks heartily appreciated by the audience.

# GREEK ATROCITIES IN ASIA MINOR.

## VENIZELOS DENOUNCED BY A GREEK.

### LIVELY SCENES AT LONDON PROTEST MEETING.

There were some lively passages at a meeting held in the Connaught Rooms, London, on June, 24 with Lord Lamington in the chair, to protest against what the resolution called "the proved and admitted atrocities" committed by the Greek army upon the Turks of Yalova and other districts in Asia Minor. The most detailed published account of the occurrences was that recently sent to the "Manchester Guardian" by a correspondent at Smyrna.

The meeting was attended chiefly by Indian Moslems. The Aga Khan sent a message, also the well-known Indian leader Mr. Chotani, who said, "England cannot establish real peace in the Near East and the Moslem world through the Greeks without serious danger to Islam tranquility and irreparable injury to Anglo-Indian trade."

Lord Lamington pointed out that although the report of the Allied Commission which was sent to inquire into the allegations had not been published the Commission was understood to admit that the charges were verified. We could not divorce ourselves from the responsibility of allowing the Greeks to commit these cruelties, because the British Government was partly responsible for the trustees.

He thought Lord Salisbury was wrong when he said we had put our money on the wrong horse. If we had pursued our traditional policy of friendship with Turkey we should have kept the Turks our friends in the war and a vast amount of suffering would have been avoided. A regenerated Turkey might be a political and economic bond between Europe and Asia.

5,500 KILLED OUT OF 700.

Mr. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., who moved a resolution protesting against the atrocities, demanding the publication of the Commission's report, and urging the Government to secure the evacuation of Asia Minor and Thrace by the Greeks, said that in the district of Yalova 5,500 unarmed Turks had been destroyed by Greek troops out of a population of 7,000.

The people in this country who encouraged the Greeks were doing the Greek cause a great unkindness. If the Greeks won the burden of maintaining the vastly extended frontier would be beyond their strength and we should be entering upon a struggle which might begin at Constantinople but might end at Kandahar. If the Greeks were driven out of Asia Minor the result might be the collapse of the Greek Kingdom.

Viscount Curzon, M.P., said there was a danger of the situation developing so as to divide the Allies and to create in Asia Minor a condition of things like that in the Balkans before the war.

General Surtees, M.P., quoted some unpublished information received from a Turkish official source to the effect that the plight of the inland districts was as tragic as at Yalova. He suspected that the real policy of the Government was to set up a Greek Empire with British sympathies in the Mediterranean to act as a counterpoise against the future ambitions of France and Italy.

Sir Arthur Crosfield pointed out mildly that the discussion had been entirely one sided, and asked whether a few minutes could not be given to discuss atrocities committed by Turks.

The Chairman would not allow this. He said that the meeting was called for a definite purpose, and it would be out of order.

GREEK PROTESTS.

Mr. N. Coundouris, an elderly Greek who spoke with such indignation that he could not be followed very well, was understood to say that he owned a great deal of property at Yalova, and to confirm the reports of the damage committed there. He appeared to blame M. Venizelos for what had happened.

This brought up another Greek, who was understood to protest loudly against the attack on M. Venizelos and his policy. He also protested hotly against not being allowed to speak.

Another member of the audience objected to the atrocities being described as "proved and admitted," but Mr. Charles Roberts quickly pointed out that the Foreign Office had admitted in the House that serious excesses had been committed.

Sir Arthur Crosfield: "Cannot you give five minutes for those who want to put the other side?"

The Chairman: "No, I am afraid not."

Another resolution, which was moved by Captain Griffin and seconded by Mr. Jinnah, the president of the All-Indian Moslem League, urged the Government to fuifil the Prime Minister's declaration of January 5, 1918, and to restore the traditional British policy of friendship with Turkey.

Mr. Jinnah spoke impressively of the disastrous effect upon Indian Moslem feeling of the present British policy towards Turkey. They regarded the Prime Minister's statement as a pledge which had been broken, and he said that the troubles which might begin at Constantinople might extend very much further than Kandahar.—"Manchester Guardian"

# MR GANDHI ADDRESSES WEAVERS.

## "USE ONLY HAND-SPUN YARN."

### SURE MEANS OF ENSURING PROSPERITY.

Under the auspices of the Byculla Congress Committee a meeting of weavers was held on Sunday night at Madanpura, when Mahatma Gandhi spoke to them on Swadeshi. Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Mahomed Ali accompanied Mr. Gandhi. In spite of the heavy rain there was a large audience and at the conclusion of the meeting the weavers agreed to meet Mr. Mahomed Ali and use Swadeshi yarn.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi said it was not the first time he had come to Madanpura, for two years ago he had been there to see their work. But this meeting was for a different purpose altogether. When he had come there last there was no fear about the Khilafat question and they were sure of getting justice at the hands of their rulers, because the Prime Minister of Great Britain had promised to do the right thing by them. But the British Government had done a great deal of harm to the Mahomedans, and until their grievances were righted their minds could not be at rest. On account of the doings of the Government in the Punjab the minds of the people were also very much disturbed. As long as a single sepoy could not be stopped by the Indians from being sent to foreign countries to fight for the British, so long could they not be said to have real power in their hands. They had found a powerful weapon now, and that was Non-Cooperation, and the Congress had laid down in definite terms what they should do in that regard. But the response of the people had not been great, for they had not given up their titles, and they had not boycotted the schools or the law courts. Therefore, he said that the people had not done their duty. But in spite of this the prestige of the Government had gone, for people now did not set much store by Government titles; people had been attending the law courts not because they were good or were sure of getting justice in the latter, but because they were a sign of their degradation and their fall.

DUTY OF WEAVERS.

The duty before the weavers was clear and that was to help the Swadeshi movement to the best of their ability. If the weavers could help the movement they could bring back prosperity into the country. It was most unfortunate that the weavers were using foreign yarn; he appealed to them to give up the use of foreign yarn, and use only Swadeshi and hand-spun yarn. Not only should they use the fine counts but also the lower counts of hand-spun yarn. In no country in never use the mill made yarn. They use the fine counts but also the lower counts of hand-spun yarn. In no country in the the word, not even in Japan, were there such weavers as they had in India. He was proud to be a weaver himself, because on t'em the prosperity of this country depended. Whenever anybody asked him to what profession he belonged, he proudly told him that he was a cultivator and a weaver, but not a barrister. The weavers could bring prosperity to this country by using hand-spun yarn and they should not think that by using it they would be ruining themselves. The present was not the time either for showing their skill or putting on fine clothes. They had to wear rough clothes until Swaraj was theire, and the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs were redressed. If they would but try, they could easily weave cloth from the hand-spun yarn, and he hoped that as long as hand-made yarn was available they must not think that they would be getting lower wages by hand-spun yarn; he assured them that they would earn as much as they were earning now. He asked them to give up the stock of foreign yarn which they might have on their hands. On the first of August he did not want to see any one wearing foreign clothes, and he would request any one who wanted to go to the Chowpatty on that day not to go there if he had any foreign clothes on him. He asked the weavers to meet Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Khatri and discuss their difficulties with him. If they could boycott foreign clothes by the end of August, they could easily get Swaraj.

MR. MAHOMED ALI.

Mr. Mahomed Ali said India was capable of manufacturing the finest cloth before the British came to this country. If it was a Satanic Government it was a Satanic Government more for the weavers than for anybody else, for it was they who had suffered most under the British. The British Government came to this land not as conquerers but as merchants, and gradually when they found that Indian goods were ruining them they levied a tax of 200 to 300 per cent on Indian cloth. Subsequently, they made it impossible for the weavers to work independently, on their own account, as they were now doing in Champaran and Motihari where the ryots were not allowed to cultivate anything but indigo for the benefit of the Europeans. The oppressions of Government were so much that the weavers were compelled to cut off their toes in order that they might not be compelled to slave for them. The weaving craft in India was an ancient craft, for the cloth in which the Egyptian mumies were wrapped, some five thousand years ago, was made in India, and it was as good to-day as it was at that time.

"AGREAT SHAME."

India was able to manufacture the finest cloth at that time, but now they had fallen to such a low state that they had to send their cotton to an Island seven thousand miles away and then bring it back in the shape of cloth. Could there be greater degradation than that? Bengal which was producing the finest cloth formerly, and used to export largely was now incapable of producing enough even to clothe the Hindu and Mahomedan women in that province. The people in that province were reduced to such a condition that they were unable to clothe themselves and they had to go about naked and so were compelled to remain in their houses. By clothing their women in foreign clothes, india had now compelled them to go about naked! A great sacrifice was needed to alter that condition of things. They had to give up the use of foreign yarn and confine themselves to country-made and especially hand-spun yarn.

Concluding Mr. Mahomed Ali said they had also to give up the use of foreign clothes. He had already told his Hindu sisters that by wearing the Khaddar sari they would reduce the heavy weight which was crushing the life out of this country. Not much sacrifice was asked of them. The weavers were not asked to work on lower wages, but only to use country-made yarn. Was there any other country in the world which was sending out of it Rs. 60 crores for clothing, when they could easily manufacture it themselves. He asked the weavers to make a resolution, there and immediately, that they would not use any foreign yarn from that moment. It was for them to remove the stamp of slavery which was on their brow now.

MRS. NAIDU,

Mrs. Naidu said if they were a God-fearing people, if they were a patriotic people they would at once come to a decision not to send a single pice more to Manchester for buying their cloth or yarn. By using foreign cloth and yarn they were making themselves slaves of foreign masters, and she hoped they would resolve that they would not use any foreign yarn after the 1st of August. If they wanted to manufacture silk cloth they would easily do that from the silk produced in this country and they had no need of going to foreign countries for that.

Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram then presented a purse of Rs. 557 to Mr. Gandhi for the Tilak Swaraj Fund which had been collected by some weavers of a Mill; Rs 351 were given by the proprietors (Messrs Hate & Co.) and workmen of the Laxmi Art Printing Works, and its manager Mr. Wamanrao Ramshanker gave Rs. 101.

# KHADI EXHIBITION.

## TO OPEN IN BOMBAY ON JULY 31.

A Khadi exhibition has been arranged to be held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha. It will be held with a view to showing the public the different kinds of Khadi spun and woven in all parts of India, the different inventions of Charkhas, and to give them the facility of obtaining them for use, and thus give full opportunity to the people to avoid foreign goods.

The exhibition will be opened on the 31st July, by Mahatma Gandhiji at 3 p.m. (S. T.). Entrance will be given to the public after the opening ceremony. It will remain open from 31st July to 4th August and should the Rashtriya Stree Sabha feel the necessity of continuing the exhibition the announcement will be made accordingly.

The exhibition will remain open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission will be by tickets as follows:—Season ticket, Rs. 3 opening day, Re. 1; all other days, As. 4 children, half ticket.

The exhibition will contain:—(a) Khadi of all grades, hand-spun and hand-woven (b) Khadi manufactured in mills, made of Indian cotton, Indian yarn and India labour; (c) material made out of fibres hand-spun, hand-woven in India; (d) materials made of silk and wool as above; (e) Charkhas of all different kinds.

Mofussil exhibits should reach by the 29th and local exhibits by the 28th July, latest.

Space to each exhibitor will be allotted free of charge, but he will have to undergo the expense of putting up his own stall and arrange his goods. The Sabha will give all facility and assistance on the spot, but is no way is to be held responsible for any damage or loss during the exhibition.

Each exhibit should be labelled as follows:—(1) Name of exhibitor or manufacturer, place, quality, price and guarantee Swadeshi.

No exhibit will be allowed to be removed from the exhibition till it is closed. All goods sold at the exhibition shall be charged 2 per cent. commission.

The Committee has the full authority to select or reject any articles sent to the exhibition, without giving any reasons.

AN APPEAL.

In connection with the above exhibition Atiya Begum F. Rahamin has issued the following appeal:—

"As the time at our disposal is extremely limited, I entreat all to cooperate heartily as our united ambition is to-day "Boycott of foreign goods" and you can do so:—

(a) By sending all the Bideshi articles with which your homes are full to the following address and they will be distributed to the starving poor. By doing so you will be serving two purposes, i.e., helping to gain Swaraj, and giving charity to serve your Dharma.

(b) Exchange these goods for home-spuns which you will obtain in plenty in the exhibition and thus do your duty and purify your conscience."

GANDHARVA LALITKALADHARSHA N. MANDALI.

Last week when the Gandharva Natak Mandali and Lalitkaladharsha Natak Mandali jointly staged the drama of "Manapaman" for the benefit of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, several persons could not get seats and they had to go away disappointed. They were therefore deprived of witnessing the acting of the two champion actors of Maharashtra, Messrs. Bala Gandharva and Keshorow V. Bhosle. However, for the benefit of those who were disappointed that day Messrs. Balgandharva and Keshevrow V. Bhosle have arranged to stage to-night at the Baliwalla Theatre the drama of "Subhadra." In this play Mr. Balgandharva will act as "Subhadra" and Mr. Keshavrow as "Arjun."

# GREEK ATROCITIES AGAINST TURKS.

## ALLEGED PARTICIPATION OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

### ACCOUNT OF EYE WITNESS.

Mme. Gaulis, on the day following her arrival at Eski-Shehir was offered by Ismet Pasha facilities for a tour on the scene of the recent fighting, and she says that if she had known what she would see there "she would not have had the courage to venture on the expedition, which was sufficient to disturb my concience, and to give to it the heavy sense of collective responsibilities." She explains how Ismet Pasha had inflicted on the Greeks the bloodiest defeat a few days previously. "The ground tells the tale of the terrible fight at the place where the Greeks attacked four times in succession. Machine-gun parties led by English officers—according to the statements made by Greek prisoner officers—stopped the fugitives, and threw them forward again. In spite of everything the panic started, and stream of fugitives continued, leaving on the field for miles helmets, clothes, tinned food, medical supplies, staff papers, stretchers, small torries, &c. The author adds: "After seeing what I did, I refused to wonder any more at the abundance of dum-dum bullets spread all over the ground".

Arriving in the neighbourhood of the battlefield of Ine Eunu, our party reached the skeleton of the town of Seud.

It is from Seud that the Anglo-Greek attack was launched; when the game was lost, and the exacuation started, carried out by those special battalions who work behind the Greek front line with an implacable uniformity.

SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION.

The ruins of Seud remind one in striking manner of what happened in the neighbourhood of Noyon at the time of the first German retreat. It is the same plan of systematic destruction, carried through in the same way. The dynamite had smashed to dust the stone buildings, and the incendiary lozenges and explosive cartridges had done the rest. Battalions entrusted with this work have worked well everywhere. I found over and over again evidence of their savagery. Everywhere, I heard, either from the notables or from the Greek prisoner officers, that English officers were leading in the orgies of destruction, and my uncomfortable feeling grew more and more. I am a European, and it is the Europe of the Allies which has permitted all that."

Further the author says: "Here and there strong ground-works show that the places were once factories, buildings and schools. The enemy had determined to destroy everything of value. Great mosques were reduced to dust. Orchards and vineyards had been destroyed; all the trees in full bloom lay on the ground.

"The material lost is great indeed. The Greeks have taken everything away, but there is in it something worse than destroying gardens and houses: these were outrages on women, old men and children."

OUTRAGES ON WOMEN.

The author explains that the Turkish population had been more exasperated by the abominable outrages on the honour of the weaker sex more than by the material ruins. To these evidences of Greek immorality and lust are added the horrors of the profanations perpetrated upon the shrines and graves of Islam. A mile or two from Seud was to be found the mausoleum of Ertoghrul, a school and a convent. The wife of the Seldjukid mother of the sons of Osman, "rested" close by. This, the inner yard-and the trees, as old as the mausoleum have been objects of pilgrimage from all over the Islamic world. The grave bade fair to defy the ravages of time. But dynamite sicceeded in accomplishing everything. The granite bed of Ertoghrul's mausoleum is lying open. The Greek commander, who was operating at Seud assembled here the Mussalman population, and laying his foot on the head of the conqueror's tomb addressed (in a contemptuous way) to him in these words: "Get up, you dog, give a reply to my insult". Three days after, on the neighbouring battlefield, 30,000 Greeks were falling under the fire of the Turkish guns.

In the eyes of the whole of Anatolia the Greeks are nothing but a contemptible enemy; the English Imperialistic party is, in fact, leading in this war."

After reading this can one wonder that the people of Anatolia have come to think though seeing now the attitude of the English can deceive the Europeans, that they (the Turks) who are the real sufferers have nothing to expect from England except treachery and hate?

Madame Gaulis adds:—"Some of the Greek prisoner officers denounce the policy of their country, saying, when questioned by the Turks about these barbarities: "We did not want it; it is the English who order it." Greek officers and notable Mussulmans assert that British liaison officers direct the destruction, and are to be found everywhere behind the front line. This I have heard at every halting-place. There is not a single person in the whole of Anatolia who is not convinced that England is seeking for the complete annihilation of Turkey."—(The "Islamic News", London, June 16, 1921.)

# TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(BY M K. GANDHI.)

### FRONTIER FRIENDS.

Mr. Mahomed Nawezkhan, B.A., LL.B., of Bannu, writes a long letter on my appeal to the Frontier Friends. I propose to give a brief summary of it instead of reproducing the whole letter, which is too discursive for the columns of "Young India." He thinks that the tribesmen who learn the message will gladly respond. He traces the history of the annexation of the territory of the tribesmen, and proves that before these territories were annexed, there were practically on raids. Moreover, all were equally armed, and therefore the raided parties were well able to take care of themselves. But after annexation, the tribesmen who were wantonly robbed of their lands treated both the Hindu and the Mussalman inhabitants of the annexed territories as their enemies, the more so as the latter helped the Government in subduing the tribesmen. The writer who claims an intimate acquaintance with the situation, is of opinion, that the tribesmen have been no respecters of religions, and have subjected to their depredations the Hindus and the Mussalmans alike, and that Mussalmans have never been known to assist the Hindus against the raiders. In proof of impartiality, the writer instances the cordial treatment meted out to the Hindus in the independent territory of the Frontier tribes. He states, that the Hindus living there have greater freedom of worship than even in the British territory. Their social status is any day better than under the British Government, and the Maliks are ever ready with all their might to defend their Hindu friends living within their jurisdiction. The writer gives it as his judgment, that the British Government in the Frontier Province has sinfully abdicated its function of protecting the inhabitants, who have unfortunately come under the so-called protecting wings of the British Empire. He winds up his letter by saying, that the Frontier regulations are worth studying, the procedure there is most arbitrary, and the life and property of the people are at the mercy of military officers who are incapable of giving judicial decisions. Extra Assistant Commissioners, he says, in effect disgrace their commissions and become instruments of injustice and oppression. No man's honour is safe in the hands of these administrators. They have the power to put under lock-up any respectable man upon the slightest suspicion.

### AN INDIAN REPUBLIC?

An esteemed correspondent writes:—

"Your attention must have been drawn to statements made by Maulanas Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, that if no settlement is arrived at before Christmas regarding our campaign, an Indian republic will be declared at the Ahmedabad session of the Congress. Special importance attaches to this statement, as it is not made by any irresponsible person, but by responsible leaders like the Maulanas. It is felt, however, that the statement is both unfortunate and premature, and is likely to come in the way of the programme laid down for the country by the Congress. The country as a whole has responded magnificently to the appeal of the Congress, and is prepared, excepting certain sections, to work for the attainment of Swaraj. I would ask you to give your views regarding the Maulanas' statement, and to assure the public that no departure from the policy of non-violent non-cooperation accepted by the Congress, will be made."

I am sorry to have to confess, that I have not seen the Maulanas' declaration, but I have no hesitation in giving the assurance, that no stone will be left unturned by me to prevent a departure even by a hair's breadth from the policy of non-violent non-cooperation that has been deliberately adopted by the country. Nor do I entertain the slightest fear of any departure from that policy on the part of the Brothers. I have however no difficulty about understanding the Maulanas' mind. They are quite capable of saying, that if India does not get the relief she demands in the matters of the Punjab and the Khilafat, she will at the next session of the Congress make a declaration of independence. Swaraj within the Empire is a possibility, only if England washes her hands clean of the taint of the Khilafat breach and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. The Congress creed has been purposely made elastic enough to admit of a demand for independence. To go no further, the Maulanas have, after all, if they have, but reiterated the opinion pronounced by Mr. Andrews, who, unlike me, considers that there is no room in the British Empire for a self-respecting and self-governing India, and who expects that some day, I shall myself be driven to that position. I am differently constituted. I never give up hope so long as there is the least chance, and I have faith enough in the British people to feel, that whilst they will test our determination and strength to the uttermost, they will not carry it to the breaking point. They are too self-conscious to part with an India awakened and strong, for the sake of shielding Dyerism and O'Dwyerism and of the questionable advantage of Greek friendship. The non-conformist conscience which is ignorantly hostile to the just aspirations of the brave Turks, will prove yielding under the Indian strain which is daily gathering force. Long before the Congress meets, if India proves true to herself, I look forward not a Declaration of Independence, but to an honourable settlement, that will satisfy the just demand of India *re.* the Punjab and the Khilafat, and that will assure to her full immediate Swaraj in accordance with the wishes of her chosen representatives. Let the reader, however, not run away with the idea, that my forecast is based upon any knowledge of what is going on in Simla or Whitehall, I base it upon my profound belief in the ability of India during the next three months to assert herself, i.e., in the ability of India to carry out an almost complete boycott of foreign cloth, and by still greater self-restraint to prove her ability to adopt civil disobedience of a very stern character.

### DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

I am not however blind to the difficulties that bestrew our path. The news from Aligarh is disquieting. I have seen the official version and the other in the "Independent." I shall apologise to the people of Aligarh if I find that I am in the wrong, but the "Independent" correspondent's version is evasive and attempts to prove too much. It does not deny incendiarism on the part of the mob, and seeks entirely to exculpate the latter. I shall require overwhelmingly strong evidence to prove that the authorities in Aligarh acted wantonly and maliciously without the slightest provocation. I am quite prepared to find, that the police wanted to prevent an aggressive demonstration on the part of the mob, and that in so doing they lost self-restraint and opened fire. My point, however, is that there should be no aggressiveness on our part at all. Non-cooperators must not bully or threaten. We are developing quite an irresistible courage which comes only from waiting upon God, in other words, from absolute faith in the righteousness of our cause. If we want to finish our programme successfully, and during this year, we have no time for bluster or a show of force. We must be scrupulously truthful to our pledge. We can succeed beyond all expectation, only if we remain non-violent in thought, word and deed. It need not be our final creed, but it must be our present creed for the attainment of our goal. There need be no difficulty in our not thinking or speaking ill of our adversary, as we have found it easy enough on the whole to restrain ourselves from doing ill to him. We must not use the pledge of non-violence and truth to cover violence and exaggeration if not untruth. Nor must we be afraid to let our best comrades go to jail. I adhere to the belief so often expressed by me, that Pandit Sundarlal and now Pandit Makhanlal are serving the community better, being in jail for the sake of conscience, than they would have, being free. Those who think otherwise, in my opinion, do not understand, the dynamics of non-cooperation. The dynamic force behind this great movement is not vocal propaganda, but the silent propaganda carried on by the sufferings of the innocent victims of a mad Government.

### A SUFFERER'S LETTER.

A few days before Pandit Sundarlal was arrested, he wrote to me a long letter. I give below a free translation of the relevant part of it. The whole of it appeared to me to be natural and frank. Needless to say, it was written purely for my own edification.

"I have become a firm believer in non-violence for regaining Swaraj. My intellect has fully grasped the principle. I have come to regard it not merely as a weapon of the weak, but equally as a weapon of the strong. I wish, however, to confess, that for many years I have held the opposite and false doctrine of violence. I am therefore assiduously remodelling my life in accordance with the new conception. If I have a feeling of uneasiness over my imprisonment which is said to be pending, it is about the work that I have started in the Central Provinces. I shall be sorry, if that work suffers because of a single uncautious utterance of mine. But the joy and the satisfaction that possess me at the moment consist in the thought, that possibly my life will be better built by the hard discipline of a British jail. To die in jail or to be hammered into shape (after the new style) for the service of humanity is equally pleasing to me. I am therefore fully prepared for the impending arrest."

I am sure that hundreds of non-co-operators, who are suffering imprisonment, are fired by the same spirit as has actuated Pandit Sundarlal. The Aligarh people should have joyously allowed their comrade to be imprisoned, and stepped into his place and taken up his work. All we need do is to fill up the places that may be left vacant by our co-workers. We have a clear-cut programme. To prosecute it to the end is to secure all we want.

### THREAT AGAINST THE "ZAMINDAR."

The "Zamindar" of Lahore edited by Mr. Jafar Ali Khan up to the time of his incarceration and now edited by his son, is, I understand, threatened with prosecution. The Editor has been asked to tender an untruthful apology, if he wishes to avoid a prosecution. He has been asked to withdraw certain statements made by him which he himself believes. One of them is the reported bombardment of Najef. He has copied the information from other papers. Thousands of Mussalmans believe in the bombardment. He has assured the Government, that if responsible independent Mussalmans went to the spot and investigated the matter and denied the truth of the bombardment, he would be prepared to withdraw the statement. One would imagine, that the offer was perfectly honourable. He has published a spirited poem, some of whose lines can be interpreted as

I worshipped the venerable doctor with his wise face. But I could not find for him a place on that little throne. It was still unoccupied. I had many heroes but no king.

It was different with Gokhale. I cannot say why. I met him at his quarters on the college ground. It was like meeting an old friend, or better still a mother after a long separation. His gentle face put me at ease in a moment. His minute inquiries about myself and my doings in South Africa at once enshrined him in my heart. And as I parted from him, I said to myself, "you are my man." And from that moment Gokhale never lost sight of me. In 1901 on my second return from South Africa, we came closer still. He simply "took me in hand," and began to fashion me. He was concerned about how I spoke, dressed, walked and ate. My mother was not more solicitous about me than Gokhale. There was, so far as I am aware, no reserve between us. It was really a case of love at first sight, and it stood the severest strain in 1913. He seemed to me all I wanted as a political worker—pure as crystal, gentle as a lamb, brave as a lion and chivalrous to a fault. It does not matter to me, that he may not have been any of these things. It was enough, for me, that I could discover no fault in him to cavil at. He was and remains for me the most perfect man on the political field. Not, therefore, that we had no differences. We differed even in 1901 in our views on social customs, e. g. widow remarriage. We discovered differences in our estimate of western civilization. He frankly differed from me in my extreme views on non-violence. But these differences mattered neither to him nor to me. Nothing could put us asunder. It were blasphemous to conjecture what would have happened if he were alive to-day. I know, that I would have been working under him. I have made this confession, because the anonymous letter hurt me, when it accused me me of imposture about my political discipleship. Had I been remiss in my acknowledgment to him who is now dumb? I thought, I must declare my faithfulness to Gokhale, especially when I seemed to be living in a camp which the Indian world calls opposite.—"Young India."

## BROKEN PLEDGES.

### MR. NARIMAN ON VICEROY'S DUTY.

In the course of his concluding remarks Mr. Nariman in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Thursday, after Lala Goverdhandas had spoken on the Punjab, said:—

In one column of the Anglo-Indian Press they saw in prominent types and attractive head-notes, the great speech of the great and good Viceroy, solemnly and sympathetically declaring, that his administration would be distinguished by a pure and unadulterated Justice between all classes and races, without distinction of position, colour or creed; but, in the very next column, of the same paper, they saw,—though not in very prominent types or attractive head notes—the scandalous reports or disgraceful miscarriage of justice between an Englishman and an Indian when tag-rag tommies of the British force were allowed to commit with impunity outrages on Indian females, and escape with ridiculous penalties of petty fines. They had known instances where Indians have received heavy penalties of long imprisonments for merely daring to touch the person of an English female. Was this "justice" based on equality, without distinction of race, creed or colour?

After weary waiting of several months, they at last heard that the good Viceroy had sent for the records in the Martial Law cases! Thus the Viceroy began with the wrong end, and puts himself entirely in the wrong track. As they were all aware, their principal complaint against this so-called Courts of Law, these institutions that marked a justice and disregarded and stained the name of British Courts, was that the worthies presiding over these Courts did not believe in any law or procedure, and did not think that they were bound to keep any record. As very properly described, no dalil, no vakils, no appeal; numbers of them were tried in batches, all charges and incidents were jumbled together, no facilities for cross-examination of calling witnesses for defence, and most of them were convicted on false testimony of tutored hirelings of the Police. If that was the record on which the Just Viceroy was going to rely for doing justice to these unfortunates victims, then they might as well despair and give up hopes. With years of experience as a lawyer and Judge, it was most surprising how the Viceroy could be tripped in such a hopeless manner. The least that he could do—the barest justice was to immediately release these unfortunate victims who were rotting in different jails; most of all of whom were as innocent and as honourable as any man white or brown in this land. But no; even that was too much to grant! Then what other Justice was he going to do? was he going to punish General Dyer or Sir Michael O'Dwyer for their brutal crimes? Their punishment, the speaker supposed, was out of question; but if the Viceroy had any regard for the sentiments of crores of Indians, if he were really sincere in his pronouncements and declarations, he could at least, immediately stop their pensions from the Indian Exchequer.. Whoever had heard in any other country a murderer's brutal services rewarded by an annuity or pension? Indeed these outrages on public feelings were only possible in this docile country. After this it was ridiculous to ask the people to forgive and forget.

But, he could tell them that the fetish of British prestige would never permit pure and simple justice to be done in this land. The Viceroy had given them repeated assurances that Justice was above all; the fact would always remain that in this country at least till complete Swaraj was obtained, official prestige always would stand above every other consideration.

But when Justice was denied in the case of the Punjab, to appease the outrageous feeling and to soothe the ruffled mind of the Nation, most positive assurances were given by the most responsible officers of the Crown, that steps had been taken to see that it would be impossible to enact such tragedies in the future; that there would be no indiscriminate firing on an unarmed crowd without a warning, etc. Were those assurances and undertakings observed? Had the butchering of Jallianwalla ceased? No. Even there they had failed.. In spite of their solemn undertakings and assurances the same tragdies were again enacted, the same brutalities again perpetrated. Boswell Smith and Frank Johnson might have ceased their activities but Painters and Thomases appeared to take their place..

In conclusion he said that he wished to make one point clear and remove any wrong impression that was unfortunately lurking in the minds of several members and brethren of other communities. It was very often suggested that the Parsis, as a whole, did not, or were not, sufficiently and fully discharging their duties towards their injured brothers and sisters of the Punjab. He did not claim to be the representative spokesman of the community, nor did he pretend to hold a brief on behalf of his community, but from what he know personally, he assured them that whatever the attitude of the members of his community may have been on any other matters, so far as the Punjab tragedy was concerned, they had stood as firmly and as staunchly by the side of the injured prisoners and its unfortunate victims as any other community in this country. . . . . "

Wealthy members of his community made most liberal donations towards the relief funds, and even leaders of the community were so bestirred with sympathy that concerts and other entertainments were arranged for the benefit of those distressed. Besides a prominent lawyer of the community had personally visited the place and helped in the deliberations.

## DARING PAIR OF PATHANS.

### COMMITTING THEFT IN TRAIN.

Recently concluded the trial of a stalwart pair of Peshawari Pathans, who had been charged before Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury, with theft committed in a railway train.

The two accused were Sherdad Jugdad, aged 25, and Latif Sha Imam aged 70.

It appears the accused were one night going by a mail train from Byculla to their native country. There were many other passengers with them, amongst them being one Baloo Bhimsain of Shegoon, who was the Servant of a Shroff. This man had on his person at the time in his vest pocket a bundle of currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,380. Baloo fell fast asleep on the bench he occupied and on the opposite bench the accused No. 1 pretended being also asleep. Gradually he (accused No. 1) extended his legs so as to enable him to spread out a bed sheet so as to cover himself and Baloo under it to avoid his light fingered operation from being observed by any one nearby. Quite deftly the young Pathan picked the bundle of notes from Baloo's vest pocket and together with his confederate alighted at the Kasara Station, not on the platform but from the wrong side. After the train started from the Kasara station and had proceeded some distance Baloo awoke and found his valuable bundle missing. At Igatpure station Baloo informed the Police, who immediately set out in search of the culprit who were arrested in the nick of time.

Accused No. 1 who had one previous conviction was sentenced to 3½ years' rigorous imprisonment and accused No. 2 who had three previous convictions got 7 years rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Vaidya, Assistant Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while Mr. G. B. Pradhan, pleader, defended accused No. 2.

## ANDHERI SADHAKASHRAMA.

From the progress report of the above named Ashrama for the fortnight ending in June 30th, it appears that during this period out of 44 *Sadhaks* of the Ashrama 26 were working out-side in the villages of the Bombay Presidency. The *Sadhaks* are reported to have been doing good work among the villagers. It is expected that the *Sadhaks* being trained in the school of thought of Mahatma Gandhi would achieve great success in introducing *Charkhas* in the villages. As a great amount of work is to be done in the villages of the Deccan, the Ashram invites some volunteers from that part of the country to come and receive training under it.

His Excellency received H. H. The Chief of Bhor and the Chief of Miraj (Senior) at Government House on Saturday morning.


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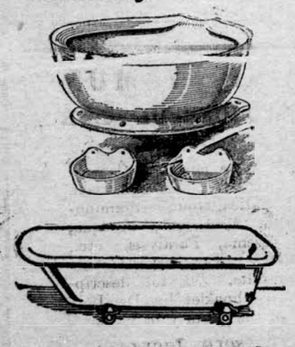

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